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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. IV NO. 114 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden	Ton
16th May	Kashmir *	9000	....	....
25th ,,	Salsette	9900	Kashgar	9000
26th ,,	Sardinia.	7000	....	....
4th June.	Salsette	6000	Karmala	9060
11th ,,	Caledonia	8000	....	....
18th ,,	Salsette	6000	Morea	11060
25th ,,	Arabia	8000	....	....
2nd July	Salsette	6000	Khyber	9060
9th ,,	Nagova	7000	....	....
16th ,,	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
23rd ,,	Khiva	3000	....	....
30th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000

*The Medical inspection of Passengers by the Kashmir will take place at 10-30 a.m. at the Ballard Pier on Tuesday the 16th May, and the steamer will sail soon after.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting At Colombo.	Tons.
18th May	Nagova	7000	Medina	12500
15th June	Nankin	7000	Malwa	11000
30th ,,	Novara	7000	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers	Destination
13th May	Lhasa	Karachi direct connecting with Dumra at Karachi (for Gulf passengers only).
*16th ,,	Linga	Karachi Coasting.
*16th ,,	Pundua	For Mombasa Z'bar only.

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

To London calling at Aden, Suez, and Port Said.

Sails.	Steamer.	Tons.
About 25th May	Malda	8609

FARES TO LONDON.

Single	Return.
First Class Rs. 690.	First class (returning by B. I.) Rs. 1035. First class (returning by P. & O. Mail) Rs. 1192-8-0.
Second Class Rs. 510.	Second class (returning by B. I.) Rs. 765. Second class (returning by P. & O. mail) Rs. 877-8-0.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles Marble Merchants and Contractors.

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Half-yearly	11	0	0
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SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
JOINT SERVICE
SPRING SAILINGS, 1916.
HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay. about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Birmingham	A & C	7500		27th May
City of Exeter	A & C	9397		21st June

Fares.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
Marseilles	Rs. 555	Rs. 888	Rs. 420	Rs. 630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool	6?0	90	452	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	942	—	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay.—Messrs. E. Bate & Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S

Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
Rs. 5,00,00,000	Rs. 4,50,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.

Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application,

R. PATERSON BROWN
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 4,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers	Commanders	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Teboshi Maru	S. Kishimoto	4098	1st May	12th May
Bombay Maru	Y. Kobayashi	4025	7th May	18th May
Totomi Maru	M Fujio	3419	15th May	27th May
Mayori Maru	M. Taniguchi	3773	23rd May	2nd June
Kirin Maru	T. Sasaki	3801	29th May	10th June

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels,, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Yawa Maru	4499	S. Yanagi	15th May	25th May
Indo Maru	5311	Y. Somekawa	24th May	6th June
Shinkoku Maru	5336	T. Kuchiki	31st May	11th June

For Freight apply to

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo South American Bank, Ld.

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

21, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £550,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta). Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts, payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lya'pur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHASEEDAS,
Manager.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkong
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilo
	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

HEAD OFFICE. 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £900,000
Reserve Fund £55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Fransequi, Esq., (Director of the Societe General de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. Gaskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdass, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every decription of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	Calcutta	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Lyons	Sydney
Harbin	Fengtien	Australia)
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
Los Angles (Cal. U. S. A.)	New York	Tsingtau
	Osaka	Tsinanfu
	Pekin	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

78, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Singapore	Hoilo
Calcutta	Malacca	Hong Kong
Madras	Kuala-Lumpur	Canton
Rangoon	(F. M. S.)	Foochow
Colombo	Klang F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Delhi	Batavia	(North China)
Penang	Sourabaya	Hankow
Puket	Saigon	Peking
Taiping (F.M.S.	Hainhong	Yokohama
Ipoh (F. M. S.)	Manila	Kobe
Medan (Sumatra)	Cebu	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities. Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

F. CORNAGLIA'S

THE FIRM FOR CHOCOLATES.

Just unpacked a large consignment of Cadbury's and Caley's Fancy Boxes.

Price from As. 10 to Rs. 30 each.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

CONFECTIONER

BOMBAY & POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia" Telephone No. 42.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES,
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand, and Shorthand Speed Classes, Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

ELLISSON & CO.—Try once your chance for an honest servant with this Servant Registry Curiosities Dealers, 321, Hornby Road, Bombay. 1090

ALL forms of Leprosy, Leucoderma, sores, piles, patches and various blood impurities cured in four weeks. Rs. 5 per week. Two day's medicines gratis for trial. LILY COTTAGE, Simla, Calcutta.

MASSAGE.—Patients treated on modern methods recommended by the medical faculty, by an experienced masseuse. Apply to Box No. 7 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1095

SPECIFIC FOR GIVING UP OPIUM HABIT.—Guaranteed painless, harmless, radical cure in two weeks. Rs. 6 per week. Two days treatment gratis for trial. SRI WORKS, Beadon Square (Calcutta.) 4085.

TO RACING MEN.—Advertiser, who is now at home to select and import for himself a couple of Thoroughbreds, is prepared to purchase also for others. Particulars from Box No. 847, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4067

INDIAN MUSIC Vocal and Instrumental (on Harmonium, Sitar and Dilruba) imparted at reasonable fees at residence. Highest credentials. Proficiency according to aptitude. Prospectus from Box No. 837, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4001

WANTED

MANUFACTURERS of Japanese paper or Agents are requested to communicate with the MANAGER of the "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.—Sub-asst. Surgeon for the R. and K. Ry. Salary Rs. 35 plus Rs. 10 Travelling Allowance.—Apply with diploma and other testimonials to P.M.O., and K.Ry., Bareilly. 1092

WANTED—A whole time Diplomaed LADY DOCTOR and a GENTLEMAN DOCTOR for an up-country Charitable Hospital and Dispensary on starting salary Rs. 150/ and Rs. 75/ respectively with free quarters; private practice under approved conditions permitted; will have to enter into two years agreement; one having long experience and ready to take immediate charge to apply stating age and experience and nationality to Box No. 854 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4091

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of "Professor of Philosophy, Maharaja's College, Mysore."

2. The conditions of appointment will be as follows:—

(a) The appointment will be on probation for three years.

(b) The initial pay will be not less than Rs. 400/ a month, and will be fixed on a consideration of the qualifications of the candidate selected.

(c) The post carries with it the benefits of the Mysore Service Regulations in respect of leave, travelling allowance, pension &c.

(d) The candidates will be confirmed either in the grade of Rs. 400-50/1-700 or 500-50/1-1000 as the case may be, if he gives satisfaction in the discharge of his duties, during the period of probation.

(e) The candidate selected will be required to enter upon his duties from the 1st July 1916.

3. The application should contain the following particulars:—

1. Name. Age. Nationality, &c.
2. University qualifications.
3. Present position, and emoluments; and previous service and if he has held more than one appointment the reasons for termination in each case.
4. Works (if any) published. (Copies should if possible be sent.)
5. Any special qualifications.
6. Minimum salary and other terms desired.

4. The applications should be addressed to the Secretary to Government, Education and Agriculture Departments, Bangalore, and should reach him before the 5th June 1916.

K. SUBBA RAO.
For Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.
Departments of Education and Agriculture.
4092.

WANTED

WANTED.—Nurse, 2 children 6 years and 15 months. Bearer kept.—Apply with full particulars. Mrs. FLOWERS, The Hermitage, Mussoorie. 1093

WANTED IMMEDIATELY PURELY European Nurse, experienced, and able take first baby from the month.—Apply with references to Mrs. H FREDERICK-SON, Nursing Home, Kasauli. 1082

WANTED.—Lady's Saddle C. and W., 23—24in., good condition, approval essential, suitable for horse 15-2. Mrs. FISHER, c/o Major F. FISHER, 98th Infantry, Saugor, C. P. 1090

WANTED.—Smart young CLERKS for a local Bank. Good handwriting and reference necessary. Pay Rs. 30/ with prospects. Apply to Box No. 852 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4086.

WANTED.—A Church of England Indian Christian Headmaster, graduate, Salary Rs. 150 p.m. rising by annual increments of Rs. 10 p.m. to 200 p.m. Free quarters.—Apply The PRINCIPAL, C. M. S. High School, Jabalpur, C. P. 1091

CHRIST CHURCH GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL JUBBUPORE.—Wanted in July 1916, an Assistant Mistress for the above school. French and Drawing essential. Salary 100—10—120.—Apply with copies of testimonial to the HONORARY SECRETARY. 1094

WANTED.—A competent ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN, one having passed the Fourth Year's Course of the Sir J. J. School of Art, preferred. Apply stating full particulars and pay required to Box No. 856, c/o Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4107

WANTED.—A JOBBER. Thorough knowledge of Dobby power Looms essential. Apply with copies of testimonials to:—

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Sri Satnarain Weaving Mills,
Shikarpur. 4103

WANTED—Matric and School Final candidates for Mathematics and Sanskrit classes conducted by proficient scholars in these subjects. The classes open from May and June 1st, respectively. For further particulars apply to:—TRIBHOVANDASS J. JANI MASTER, Patni Building, Princess Street. Post No. 2. 642

WANTED.—A trained Nurse for Dufferin Hospital, Bareilly. Pay Rs. 75 rising by biennial increments of Rs. 5 to Rs. 90, with free quarters.

Apply with copies of testimonials to CIVIL SURGEON, Bareilly.

W. WOODWRIGHT,
Lieut.-Col., I.M.S
1062 Civil Surgeon

WANTED.—for the DALY College, Indore, by June 24th an Assistant Master, salary Rs. 80-120. A good knowledge of Hindi and English essential; athlete preferred. Candidates who are already in employment should apply through their Superior Officers.—For further particulars apply to The PRINCIPAL, Daly College, Indore. 1080.

WANTED.—An Accountant for the Cantonment Committee Office, Cawnpore. Pay Rs. 30 rising to Rs. 45 by increments of Rs. 5 every fifth year. Candidates must either have experience of Local Fund Account work or must have passed the School Leaving Examination.

Apply before 15th May 1916 to The CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE. Cawnpore. 1060.

WANTED.—A Hindoo graduate of orthodox views, strong in English with experience in teaching and management. One knowing Sanskrit and Hindi will be preferred. For pay and further particulars apply to:—

The SECRETARY
Hindoo Jatiya Pathshala
Shikarpur Sind. 4095.

WANTED.—An European or Anglo-Indian fully qualified (in sick nursing and maternity) nurse, as a Lady Superintendent, at the Civil Hospital, Jalgaon, on Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 160 p.m., and a monthly allowance of Rs. 63-10-8 for uniform, board, washing and petty expenses, with free furnished quarters and servants. Apply with copies of testimonials to—

The CIVIL SURGEON,
Jalgaon (East Khandesh). 4101

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of SECRETARY GODHRA MUNICIPALITY. The pay is Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 75 p. m. by periodical increments subject to approved service plus Rs. 10 p. m. horse allowance. Candidates must have passed the matriculation or school final examination and have experience in Municipal affairs. Apply with testimonials and age before 20th May 1916.

Godhra, 1st May, 1916.
(Sd.) HAMID A. ALI, I.C.S.
4017 President Godhra Municipality.

WANTED.—For Patna College a temporary Professor of English on Rs. 500 per month for about one year. Only graduates educated in Great Britain and specially qualified in English literature need apply. Applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 3rd of June 1916. The selected candidate will be required to join his post on the 17th July 1916.

J. G. JENNINGS,
Director of Public Instruction,
Bihar and Orissa.
1085

WANTED

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NOTICES

RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS IN PHILOSOPHY.

APPLICATIONS are invited from GRADUATE students in Philosophy, who may have secured Honours, or hope to secure them this year, at any of the Indian Universities, for Research Fellowships at the PHILOSOPHICAL INSTITUTE, which is going to be opened in June 1916 at AMALNER, East Khandesh. Junior Fellowships for Honours B. A.s will carry from 50 to 60 Rs. each, and Senior Fellowships for M. A.s from 75 to 100 Rs. each, per month, according to qualifications. There will be, on the whole, Six Fellows to be elected for the current year. The Fellowships will be given in the first instance for one year, but may be extended for two or three or more years according to the output of work. Special attention will have to be given to the comparative study of Indian and European Philosophy. All facilities in the shape of a Library and Lectures will be provided for the Junior Fellows to enable them to appear for the M. A. Examination in Philosophy; while Senior Fellows will be required to study the important text-books in Indian Philosophy, mainly from the original sources, and to produce a respectable thesis at the end of their course. Work will commence on the 1st of July, and arrangements will be made for the residence of Fellows at the Institute. Applications with all necessary testimonials will be received up to the 10th of June. Only those who have special qualifications in Philosophy, or a special liking for it, need apply.

MOTILAL MANECHAND ALIAS PRATAPSHET.
Organiser, Institute of Philosophy Amalner, East Khandesh.
7th May, 1916. 4066

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NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE BOMBAY NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.

THE Library has been temporarily removed to No. 1 Khetwadi Main Road, near Dr. Parekh's Lying-in-Hospital, pending repairs to the Framji Cowasji Institute Forms of application for membership may be obtained from the Librarian on the premises.

R. M. MASANI MASTER,
4098 for Honorary Secretary.
12.5.16.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of TYABALI JIWAKHAN, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant till lately a merchant, residing at Madanpura outside the Fort, Bombay ..... Deceased

Bai MARIAMBAI MIYANJI, widow of TYABALI JIWAKHAN, the deceased abovenamed of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Madanpura outside the Fort, Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid the 28th day of April in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixteen and in the Sixth year of Our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
The 1st day of May 1916.
Messrs. RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & Co.
4104 Attorneys for Petitioner.

G. M. JAYAKAR

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AUCTION SALE of the well-known "Spring Villa," situate on a hill near the Lonawla Tank three minutes walk from the Railway Station, adjoining the bungalow of the late Hon. Mr. Vijbhukandas Atmaram at Lonawla.

TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 14th instant, at 5 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Lonawla at the instance of the Mortgagees Mr. Matubhai Kasonbhai and another and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Dhirajlal Vandrawandas, by virtue of the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 5th day of August, 1912, the bangalow known as the "Spring Villa" together with, the furniture situate on a hill near the Lonawla Tank adjoining the bungalow of the late Hon. Mr. Vijbhukhandas Atmaram, more particularly described in the schedule hereunderwritten.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground at Lonawla in the sub-district of Mawal District Poona on the South side of the old Road and the Railway together with the bungalow and outhouses, standing thereon registered under Old No. 155 and under new Survey No. 212 containing by admeasurement 8 acres or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is on or towards the East by the ground of K. S. Khare and the Lonawla Tank on or towards the West by the ground of Henry Cleaveland on or towards the North by the bungalow and property of Vijbhukhandas Atmaram and on or towards the South partly by the property of the Government and partly by the ground of Mr. Cleaveland.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jehangir Seervai Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys, at their offices No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

P.S.—The above bungalow contains one drawing-room, four bed-rooms with bathrooms, two dressing rooms, a gallery about 60 ft. long and 14 feet wide on three sides thereof and very comfortable outhouses. The structure is perfectly sound and this bungalow possesses the best view in Lonawla.

N.B.—The above bungalow will be sold under Marketable Title.

MEHTA & CO.,
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Bombay, 13th May, 1916.

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WEEKLY SALE.

ON MONDAY, the 15th May, 1916, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, opposite the Government Dockyard and next to the Great Western Hotel, in Apollo Street, Fort, horses, carriages and bicycles, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), and new designed furniture and sundry articles at 3 p.m. (S.T.).

Furniture such as mirror door almyrahs, cupboards, chairs, rich drawing room suites, fancy teapoys, marble top tables, glassware, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.),

By order of the office concerned:—
1 Case Asparagus.
4 Cases Cheese.
2 Cases Vermicelle.
1 Case Figs.
2 rubber-tyred glass-fronted miniature office broughams.
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1 rubber-tyred handsome Victoria.
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1 Arab horse.
Second-hand bicycles.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HANDSOME OFFICE FURNITURE (made to order) FROM THE ESTABLISHMENT OF MESSRS. PARKE DAVIS & Co., BOMBAY.

Under instructions from the concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of May 1916, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their auction rooms (where the furniture has been removed for sale) No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following very valuable handsome and neat-made French polished office furniture from the establishment of Messrs. Parke Davis & Co., Bombay, consisting of:—Rolled-top office tables, revolving chairs, cupboards, writing tables, revolving book-stand glass partition screen, small mirror back cabinet etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th May, 1916.

AUCTION SALE

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

20 Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES AT UPPER MAHIM AND ANDHERI.

Under instructions from Messrs. Vachha & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees Messrs. Premchand Devichand & Co., and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Jafferalli Fazelbhai Gulam Husein Vazir in pursuance of the Power of Sale reserved to the Mortgagees under and by virtue of a Consent Decree dated the 16th day of August, 1915, wherein the Mortgagees were the Plaintiffs and the Mortgagor and another were the Defendants, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers will on the days and at the hours mentioned below sell by Public Auction on the premises the following Landed Properties viz.:—

PROPERTY AT UPPER MAHIM ON FRIDAY THE 19TH MAY, 1916, AT 4-30 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of Penson and Tax land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Upper Mahim in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and ninety five square yards be the same a little more or less being portion of Land bearing Collectors New No. A/4487 and New Survey No. 2/35 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 5451 and street No. 22 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by Mahim Bazar Road on or towards the West and North by the property of Fazalbhai Gulamhusein Vazeer and on or towards the South by the Common Gully and beyond that by the property of Dossabhoy Nusserwanji Khariwalla.

PROPERTY AT ANDHERI ON SATURDAY THE 20TH MAY, 1916. AT 4-30 P.M.

All those several pieces or parcels of land ground situate lying and being at Mouje Andherei Pot Tukdi Bandra Tukdi Thana bearing Survey numbers and other particulars as follows:—

Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Land Acres.	Assessment Rs. a. p.
Kharip 7	1	0	0-3½	0-8-0
,,	2	0	0-2½	0-8-0
,,	3	0	0-2½	0-8-0
,,	4	0	0-1¼	0-4-9
,,	5	0	0-5	0-12-9
Varkas 110	0	1	0-22	2-3-9
11	0	1	1-17	3-10-3
110	0	1	0-3	0-4-6
11	0	1	0-4	0-4-3
,,	0	2	0-1	0-1-9
			2-21½	8-15-9

i.e. 12,682 square yards.

Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	In all Acres.
7	0	1	0-10½
11	2	0	2-13
			2-23½

Kharab (land).	Remaining.	Revenue Acres. (after deducting Kharab land).
0-½	0-10	0-12-0
0-10	2-3	8-0-0
0-10½	2-13	8-12-0

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office No. 48, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY, & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, May 13, 1916.

GANDHI & CO.

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AUCTION SALE of Rich Teak and Blackwood Office and Household Furniture Cashmere Numdas, Persian Carpets, Japanese Chair Cushions, etc., etc.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 13th May 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, very rich teak and blackwood office and household furniture including fancy silk and tapestry lined drawing room suites, almyrahs, office writing tables, dressing table with a desk, dining table, cane arm and armless office chairs, marble top center and square tables, tiled and plain teapoys, panel and glass door book cases, reclining sofas, leather lined sofas, baba cradle, cane and pati benches, dirty clothes baskets phonographs, records, etc., etc.

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2 Persian carpets.
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(Jack) **RODGER** AND (Olive) **TEMPLE**
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STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observtory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 12th May 1916, was 30·013 inches

For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ships' barometer has to be increased or decreased by .051 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 19 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 11th May 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m. 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.812 Inc.
Temperature of Air	84.4 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.1 ,,
Dew Point	77.8 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0 758 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	1.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	90.2 ,,
Minimum	79.4 ,,
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW, NNE, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	214 Mile

At the invitation of the officers of the Scientific Department of the United Planters Association of South India, a meeting of coffee planters will be held in Bangalore on the 5th June next to discuss subjects connected with the spraying of coffee as a prevention against attacks of fungoid diseases and manuring of coffee and improvement in the strain of coffee in Southern India.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 12th May 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Temperature continues in defect.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Temperature has risen but is still generally in defect during the day.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in defect in upper Sind and west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in defect in the north-eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Poona and Hyderabad and normal or in defect elsewhere. Night temperature is in excess at some stations.

General Remarks.—No rainfall of importance has been reported.

Dry weather is likely generally.

Note.—In the chart for yesterday omit the two isobars market 29.76in. and 29.75in. in north-west India and in the summary omit the sentence "conditions remain unsettled in north-west and central India"- and the words "The Punjab, upper Sind, Rajputana and" under general remarks.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on FRIDAY, the 12th of May 1916.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall past 24 hours	Rainfall 1st November to date.	Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	86.1	76.0	64	..	7.81	—8.69
Do. (11th)	86.5	71.3	88	..	5.44	1.57
Jask	85.5	71.6	91	..	5.44	1.57
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (11th)	100.8	84.6	26	..	9.36	5.66
PUNJAB—						
Multan	86.6	60.5	57	..	10.80	0.19
Rawalpindi	87.8	66	57	..	1.12	—2.86
Lahore	95.5	74.3	44	..	2.27	
Hissar	98.7	70.3	39	..	1.51	—4.59
Ambala	98.3	77.1	41	..	1.71	—1.64
Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	100.8	79.6	41	..	0.73	—1.25
Mainpuri	102.3	74.7	44	..	1.02	—1.53
Jhansi	103.9	79.2	32	..	0.58	—1.41
Cawnpore	98 8	76.1	44	..	0.78	—1.46
Allahabad	101.4	77.0	36	..	1 63	—1.31
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	102.1	77 6	50	..	0.50	—0 86
Karachi	88.6	78.4	81	..	0.20	—1.41
Ajmer	100 8	81.0	35	..	0.44	—1.17
Jalpore	102 8	79 1	32	..	0.33	—1.38
Kotah	106.0	84 6	23	..	0.03	—1.37
Mount Abu	88.2	72.4	30	..	0	—1.44
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA—						
WEST—						
Bhuj	99.2	71.3	68	..	0	—0.58
Dwarka	87.3	79 5	73	..	0.49	—0.60
Veraval	84.1	75.2	68	..	0	—0.49
Rajkot	100.4	73.9	70	..	0	—0.55
Bhavnagar Para	104.8	77.2	77	..	0.13	—0.60
Surat	102.1	76.7	64	..	0	—0.42
Ahmedabad	107.7	79.7	54	..	0	—0.45
Deesa	103.2	79.0	45	..	0	—0.54
Neemuch	104.1	82.2	23	..	0.26	—0.67
Indore	104.7	78.1	35	..	1.21	0.17
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	99.9	75.1	31	..	1.09	—1.91
Saugor	100.4	78.4	28	..	1.27	—1.41
Hoshangabad	106.5	80.4	28	..	1.49	—0.50
Khandwa	107.4	82.9	34	..	0.82	—0.53
Akola	110.0	81.9	21	..	2.00	—0.21
Amraoti	107.9	83.8	25	..	1.02	—1.38
Nagpur	106.2	77.6	30	..	1.52	—1.70
Chanda	106.7	79.8	34	..	1.45	—2.12
Raipur	103.7	81.4	34	..	1.25	—1.79
KONKAN—						
Bombay	90.2	79.2	80	..	0.13	—0.52
Ratnagiri	88.3	78.9	67	..	0.81	—0.03
Mormugao	88.3	79.7	74	..	1.39	—0.79
Karwar	88.5	79.0	79	..	1.12	—1.39
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	107.7	76 1	35	..	0.18	—0 99
Ahmednagar	103.0	75.4	31	..	3.62	1.83
Poona	103.6	71.3	65	..	0.33	—1.54
Sholapur	106.2	85.6	26	..	1.27	—1.18
Bijapur	103.8	77.5	41	0.02	0.60	—1.77
Belgaum	101.3	69.5	52	0.09	2.70	—1.78
Ahmedabad	102.6	82.1	29	..	2.04	0.25
Nizamabad (Indur).	106.0	84.2	28	..	1.86	—1.06
Hyderabad	101.8	80.3	60	..	3.77	0 32
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	91.8	81.1	70	..	8.67	2 95
Calicut	90.8	79.6	81	..	16.22	3 19
Cochin	92.9	79.5	76	..	15.77	—3.08
Colombo	88.2	74.2	91	0.01	47.56	5.06
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	95.8	78.4	66	..	20.84	13 08
Bellary	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	106.6	83.5	39	..	9.48	3.85
Madras	93.5	77.1	76	..	21.26	0.01
Bangalore	93.5	70.6	76	..	6.59	—0.35
Coimbatore	98.1	75.1	74	..	8.64	0.15
Trichinopoly	101.1	78.8	64	..	13.24	1.09
Negapatam	95.8	79.6	72	..	24.26	—6.

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The Cathedral St. Thomas the Apostle, Church Gate Street—Clergy: The Venerable C. M. Latham Archdeacon.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral)—Woodward in E.; Hymns, 237, 179, 353, 171; 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6.30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Chants; Hymns, 224, 260, 24; Collections for Indo-British Institution. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 4-45 p.m., Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays Evensong at 6-30 p.m., and War Litany.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba—Chaplain: Rev. R. L. Wormald; 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 10 a.m. Parade Service 5.15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

All Saints' Church Malabar Hill 8 a.m. Matins 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6.30 p.m. Evensong.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel—Chaplain Rev. J. B. Glass 8 a.m., Morning Prayer 8-30 a.m.; Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon, Preacher; Rev. J. B. Glass.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy (English) Rev. H. T. Vodden, M.A., (Incumbent) Rev. C. W. Thorne M.A., Rev. J. H. Robinson, M.A., (Marathi) Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi, B.A. (Gujarati); Rev. L. Hari; English Services 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer, and Sermon; Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service 9 a.m., Gujarathi Service, 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Ramatipura (S. P. G.) Foras Road Clergy; Rev. A. J. P. French M.A., (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil) 7-30 a.m. Matins Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m. Matins Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil) 5 p.m. Evensong (Urdu).

Christ Church Byculla.—Chaplain Rev. C. B. Grey Collier; 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Matins (Choral); 6-30 p.m., Evensong.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain (Vacant) 9-45 a.m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon; Week days, 9 p.m. Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church Hornby Road Clergy; Rev. A. E. Bradbury, 8 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter.)—Clergy; Rev. Fr. Moore, Rev. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe; 6-30 a.m. Holy Communion (English); 7-30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujarathi); 6-30 p.m. Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill.—Chaplain: Rev. J. B. Glass, Morning Prayer and Sermon, 11 a.m.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of Ease to St. Paul)—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's, 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 a.m., Evensong and Sermon. Tamil services conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6.30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 7-30 a.m., Matins; 8-0 a.m., Holy Eucharist with Hymns; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland), Apollo Street, Fort; Senior Chaplain Rev. J. Drummond Gordon, B. D. 9-30 a.m. Joint Service, with United Free Church of Scotland; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service followed by Holy Communion.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road,—Chaplain; Rev. R. M. Gray; 9.30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. R. M. Gray.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—Minister: Rev. M. B. Nikambe English Service 8-30 a.m., Evening Service in Marathi, 5 p.m.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Clare Road, Byculla, Pastor Rev. W. E. Bancroft 8-30 a.m., Sunday School: 9-15 a.m., Morning Service; 6.30 p.m. Evening Service; 8-45 p.m., Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodical Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor Rev. H. Ingham, 9-45 a.m., Sunday School; 11 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. A cordial welcome to all.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m., Morning Service; Preacher: Rev. E. Hart; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher: Rev. T. H. Sheriff; 5 p.m., Sunday School and Adult Bible Class.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m., Morning Service; Preacher: Rev. T. H. Sheriff; 6-30 Evening Service, Preacher: Rev. Frank Hart; Sunday School at 5 p.m.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission: (Minister Rev. S. Babator)—8.15 a.m., Byculla; 4-30 p.m. Elphinstone Road, Parel; 6-30 p.m., Elphinstone Road, Parel, (Tamil and Telugu Service).

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church.—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Pastor Rev. John Malelu.—9 a.m., Sunday School; 10 a.m., Sunday School Teachers Class; 3-45 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 5 p.m., Afternoon Service; Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m. Goodwill Hall, Agripada; 9 a.m., Sunday School; 5 p.m., Afternoon Service; Preacher Rev. N. G. Gaikwad.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office) Middle Colaba. Minister Rev. A. E. Hubbard: 9 a.m. Morning Service, Preacher, Captain F. T. Welsh; 6.30 p.m. Evening Service. Preacher; Rev. W. J. Mowll; Sunday School and Men's Bible Class from 5 to 6 p.m.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

Seventh-Day Adventist Church, Apollo Bunder (Opposite Watson's Annex).—Services—Sunday 6.30 p.m., Preaching; Saturday 6-30 p.m., 5-15 Sabbath School, Wednesday 6-30 p.m., Bible Study and Prayer Meeting, Pastors: G. W. Petit and W. R. French in charge.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

K. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevi, Vicar Rev. Dr. B. De Monte 7 and 8-30 a.m. Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers Masses, 6 a.m. 8 a.m., 9 a.m., Evening Service 6.30 p.m.

St. Anne's Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers; Vicar Rev. Father Hutemacher, S. J. Masses, 6-30 a.m. 7-30 a.m. and 8.30 a.m. Evening Service 6-30 p.m.

Cavel Church, (Our Lady of Health.)—Vicar Rev. M. D'Sa. Mass 7 and 8.30 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra —9-30 a.m. Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Burrow's Lane) Girgaum Road.—Vicar; Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho. 5-20, 6.20, 7-30, 8-30 and 10-30 a.m. Masses; 6 p.m. Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain Rev. D. Remedious.—6.30 a.m. 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Our Lady of Dolours, New Sonapur.—6 and 8 a.m. Mass with Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

St. Joseph's, Colaba.—8 a.m. Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service and Benediction.

St. Joseph's Umarkhadi.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses 5-30 p.m. Benediction.

Church of N. S. da Salvacao, Dadar.—Acting Vicar: Rev. J. Dias. Sunday Services Low Mass at 8 and 9 a.m. Evening Service Masses 6-30 and 7-30 a.m.

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We don't like to blow our own trumpets but the fact must be published that our **Halva Albums** (made to order) and our **Maskati Halva** (in beautiful tins of 4 and 8 As.) ARE A GRAND PERFECTION in Indian Sweets.

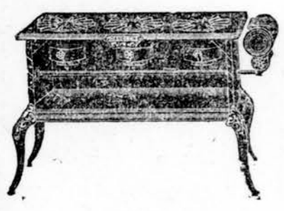
Ours is the only charming saloon for Europeans.

Proprietor—**KAMRUDIN EBRAHIMJI,**

BARIA MANSIONS, OPP. CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 2876.

WICKLESS BLUE FLAME OIL STOVES.



(Only a few reasons why Preferred and so Popular)

It is Far Superior to any stove with Wick.

Most Economical because it has no Wick.

No Soot or Smell because it is Wickless.

Takes any grade of Kerosine Oil and produces a powerful Blue Flame.

No Pump and hence the Safest.

Nothing to get out of order—a mechanical Perfection.

With one, two or three burners.

Baking Ovens to suit all sizes.

CLUBWALLA & Co., Ld., 50, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 80,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOAN OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as we'll Auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:

Alice Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

POCHKHANAWALA,

Manager.

CITY SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING STUDIO.

Tutors of:—

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING.

BEST BRITISH MAKE. RIBBONS, CARBONS AND ALL TYPEWRITER AND DUPLICATOR SUPPLIES.

Typecopying work done neatly and accurately.

Sole Agents for :—

Empire Typewriter

281, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK

MARSHALL'S BUILDINGS, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price	
Snowflake 150 deg.	7 9	2 per case
White Rose 150 deg.	7 9	2 per case
Chester Brand 125 deg.	6 9	2 per case
Devoes's Brilliant 125 deg. ...	6 9	2 per case
Tiger Brand 125 deg	6 4	2 per case
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	6 4	2 per case
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	5 8	0 per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	5 8	0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	5 8	0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	4 14	0 per 8 Imp. gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of the Bulk Oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half anna extra charge foor coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

The Thana agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Re. 0-2-0 per case to above Case Oil prices.

Coorla, Andheri and Bandra agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

MANAGER.

G. SAJAN & Co. TILE & MARBLE MERCHANT SCULPTURE & MONUMENTAL SUPPLIER POST No. 4 BOMBAY

COMMERCIAL.

REPORTS FROM THE COTTON BELT.

The chief feature of the New York market has been the good buying of July around the 12c. level for spinners' account. The May option has been purchased liberally by spot houses, and this led many to believe that leading interests were gradually acquiring control of the local stock. Should the difference between May and July be maintained, it was predicted, large tenders would be made on May contracts, as there were virtually 200,000 bales in New York available for contract delivery. This is the first time this season that a near position has lost its carrying charges; it is calculated that 12 points a month are necessary to pay interest, storage, and insurance costs. While the certificated stock was only slightly over 100,000 bales, the uncertificated stock in warehouses was said to be equal in value to the certificated cotton, and it was suggested that if an abnormally low difference between May and July developed there would be a sharp increase in the certificated stock. However, owing to the high grade of the local stock, it was thought that the difference would again be readjusted, so that contract deliveries would be small.

The future markets are usually rather quiet at this period, but at the time of writing trading was unusually dull, owing to the continued cropping up of disconcerting factors in the foreign political situation. The undertone to the market, however, continued steady, and there was evidence of a good absorbtive power.

AMERICAN COTTON POSITION.

Weather conditions over the cotton belt are gradually attracting more attention, and soon will exert considerable influence on price fluctuations. Very little rainfall has been reported in Texas, and late advices say that the drought in that State was only partially relieved by the recent rain. Fully 75 per cent. of the State is said to be suffering from dry weather, and considerable damage has been done to the small grain crops. This, it is maintained, will result in a large increase in the area for cotton, and should the drought continue throughout April the Texas acreage will be record-breaking. The Central States had experienced good rains during the week before writing, as well as parts of the Eastern States. Land preparations have made progress almost everywhere. A leading crop reporting bureau estimates the indicated area at 33,504,000 acres, an increase of 6.2 per cent. over last season, but predicts a decrease of 16 per cent. in the use of fertilisers. Even should the acreage be materially increased, advices from the South indicate that exceptionally favourable weather must prevail for even a normal crop. In the Eastern and Central States the yield per acre will be affected by the smaller use of fertilisers, while in the South-west the light winter rainfall and droughty spring is expected to result in a smaller yield per acre.

Sales in the South have lately been quite heavy, and the load of the South has been materially lightened. Most of the cotton held in the belt is still said to be well financed, and the recent reports that long-term insurance was being placed on cotton stored in the South was taken as a further indication of the determination of the South to hold. The sale, too, were said to be at a relatively high basis as compared with futures in New York. Eastern spinners have bought a considerable amount of the medium grades, while Japanese spinners have continued buying the better grades. Shipments from the South to New England mills have been delayed considerably by freight congestion, and Fall River and New Bedford mills have been compelled to draw from stocks. This, it is said, will result in a more active demand in the near future from New England spinners. There is every indication that before the end of the season the exports will exceed 5,250,000 bales.

TRADE WITH UNITE STATES.

A statement issued from the American Consulate-General in London calls attention to the increasing extent to which both the import and export trade of the United States are being financed by means of commercial letters of credit opened with American banks, and dollar drafts drawn against these letters of credit and accepted and discounted in the United States. It is mentioned that this is amongst the most important of recent developments in American foreign trade. Hitherto European banking capital has been abundant and ready to supply the necessary means for financing international shipments, but such capital has now been largely withdrawn from the American sphere of activity, owing partly to the conditions of bellingerency and partly to the fact that the resources of European banks have been taken up in other directions.

It seems that many merchants engaged in trade with the United States occasionally find themselves handicapped by the impossibility of obtaining the commercial accommodation to which they have been accustomed in the past, not knowing that they may now turn for this accommodation to banks in the United States. No doubt it will be useful, therefore, to have it generally understood that, by the Federal Reserve Act, 1914, American national banks were empowered to accept drafts based on import and export transactions, and the functions of many other American banks have been similarly enlarged, with the result that there is now a well-developed discount market in the United States for bankers' acceptances and for other forms of commercial paper used to finance import and export transactions.

Under these circumstances, the Consul-General in London has been authorised to inform banks and business men in this country that they can now, through any one of a number of responsible American banks of large capital, obtain facilities for financing shipments to or from the United States in the same way that they have formerly done through European banks.

The Consul-General will furnish, on request, the name of some of the principal banks in the United States which are prepared to do acceptance business, and which have been granted full acceptance powers by the Federal Reserve Board created by an Act of Congress of 1914.

GOREGUM GOLD MINING CO. OF INDIA.

Presiding at the ordinary general meeting of this company, held in mail week at Cannon-street Hotel, Mr. Malcolm Low, in moving the adoption of the report, said that in examining the facts and the figures which recorded their work for the past year he thought the careful observer would not have any cause for real dissatisfaction. It was true that the inevitably increased war time costs of freights and materials, and also wholesale writing-down from capital expenditure, had intruded a little on their profits, and that their dividend did not stand at the very high figure which it did during the year before. On the other hand, the productivity of the year remained without any sign of abatement. (Hear, hear.) The mine never looked better than it did at depth. They had added greatly to their ore reserves, and their financial position never stood stronger or more assured than it stood that day. The underground development amounted to 14,300ft. and the quantity dealt with in the mill and cyaniding plant combined amounted to 331,472 tons, from which they obtained 86,646oz. of fine gold, which realised £365,970. Deducting from that figure £21,572 on account of royalty and gold adjustments, and adding £5,620 odd, the aggregate receipts under the four headings—interest on investments, rents, transfer fees, and rebates—amounted to £350,018. The expenditure was £189,798, leaving the balance of profit for the year £160,219. Adding the amount brought forward, £1,477, and the dividends on shares in the Kolar Mine Power Station Company, the actual gross profit was £162,935. Of that amount the shareholders had already received by way of interim dividends £66,115, and, after deducting the manager's percentage, the income tax, capital expenditure, a contribution of £5,000 to the reserve fund, and £500 to the insurance and contingency fund, there was an available balance of £56,765. Out of that the directors proposed to declare a final dividend of 1s. 6d. per share on both classes of shares. This would make the total dividend for the year 4s. or 40 per cent., upon the Preference shares, and 3s. or 30 per cent., upon the ordinary shares. The amount thus distributed in dividends came to £120,231, and that amount had been exceeded in five years only out of their twenty-six continuous years of dividend paying existence. The directors viewed with the utmost satisfaction the large increase in their ore reserves, which amounted to no less than 367,265 tons, and he might say that they had been most conservatively estimated; in fact, they had never before had such a large reserve of ore.

The report was unanimously adopted.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, May 11th.

	Bales.
Total imports since 1st August	10,000
Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
Sales of East Indian ..	750
Imports	13,000
Std. American	8.43 unchgd.
Egyptian F.G.F	11.09—28
Futures (New York 11 a.m., (As known in Liverpool at closing time) July ..	13.13+11
Oct. ..	13.29+10
Futures (New Orleans 10 a.m. July ..	13.03+11
Oct. ..	13.13+11

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, May 11th.

Total Imports	13,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.	
May-June	8.15	—4
June-July	8.13	
July-Aug.	8.11	
Aug.-Sept.	8.09	
Sept.-Oct.	8.04	
Oct.-Nov.	8.02	
Nov.-Dec.	7.96	
Dec.-Jan.	7.91	—3
Jan.-Feb.	7.88	
Feb.-Mar.	7.86	
March-April	7.86	
April-May	7.86	
May-June	7.87	
	7.86	

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, May 11th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	
May.	8.22+3	
May-June.	8.19	
June-July	8.16	+2
July-Aug.	8.14	
Aug.-Sept.	8.09	
Sept.-Oct.	8.05	
Oct.-Nov.	7.99	
Nov.-Dec.	7.94	
Dec.-Jan.	7.91	unchgd.
Jan.-Feb.	7.89	
Feb.-March	7.89	
March-April	7.89	
April-May	7.89—1	
May-June	7.89 unchgd.	

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, May 11th.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	11.20—12
November	11.08— 7
January	10.96— 7

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Mar. 11th.

M. G. Bengal	Good	..	6.20
" "	Fully Good	..	6.35
" "	Fine	..	6.50
" No. 1 Oomra	Good	..	6.55
" " "	Fine	..	6.85
" Broach	Good	..	8.09
" "	Fully Good	..	8.15
" "	Fine	..	8.30
" Scinde	Good	..	6.15
" "	Fully Good	..	6.30
" "	Fine	..	6.45

(unchanged.)

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 10th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	15,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	..
" " to Continent ..	6,000
Futures at New York July ..	12.9c— 6
Futures at New York October..	13.15— 4
Spot Cotton at New York ..	13·20+15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	12.75+37
Futures at New Orleans July ..	12.86—10
Futures at New Orleans Octo. ..	12.96—10
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)..	9¾
Demand Bills	4.75.75
Silver Commercial Bars	76¼

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, May 11th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£		£
Total Bullion ..	59,400,000	Inc.	1,900,000
Public Deposits	54,800,000	"	6,400,000
Other do.	83,400,000	Dec.	2,600,000
Govt. Securities	33,200,000	No Change.	
Other do ..	79,400,000	Inc.	2,000,000
Notes and Gold.	43,400,000	Dec.	1,800,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 31% of the Liabilities.

MONEY MARKET.

London, May 11th.

Bar Silver Spot	36⅛+⅛
Closing Tone of Silver:—Advanced-firm buyers	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4⅝
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4⅝
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5
" " " " 6 "	5½
Interest day to day loans	3¾
" 7 day market loans	4
Bills on Madras Rs. 10,000 @ 1-4 1/8.	

(Unchgd.)

WOOL AUCTION.

Liverpool, May 10th.

Opened to-day quiet 51,000 Bales sold.

Vicanere First White	highest	19d.
" " "	lowest	16d.
" Ordinary "	highest	15d.
" " "	lowest	12d.
Candahar First "	highest	16d.
" " "	lowest	14½d.
" Ordinary "	highest	14d.
" " "	lowest	12½d.
Bicanere White "	highest	14½d.
" " "	lowest	11½d.

BY MAIL.

The following Statement comprises the Shipments of Goods for the month of Mar. 1916.

London, April 11th.

TO CALCUTTA.

Cotton Piecegoods. (in yards.)

Bleached and White	22,992,000
Unbleached and Grey	70,828,000
Dyed and Colored	3,697,000
Printed	4,859,000
Twist and Yarns (in lbs.)	
Dyed and Bleached	282,000
Unbleached and Grey	269,000
Total Shipments of Salt ..	..Tons 5,800

TO RANGOON.

Cotton Piecegoods. (in yards).

Bleached and White	2,058,000
Unbleached and Grey	711,000
Dyed and Colored	906,000
Printed	2,457,000
Twist and Yarns (in lbs.)	
Dyed and Bleached..	119,000
Unbleached and Grey	3,000

TO MADRAS.

Cotton Piecegoods. (in yards).

Bleached and White	2,548,000
Unbleached and Grey	3,795,000
Dyed and Colored	284,000
Printed	1,379,000
Twist and Yarns (in lbs.)	
Dyed and Bleached	582,000
Unbleached and Grey	401,000

TO BOMBAY.

Cotton Piecegoods (in yards).

Bleached and White	8,252,000
Unbleached and Grey	2,132,000
Dyed and Colored	6,144,000
Printed	6,532,000
Twist and Yarns. (in lbs.)	
Dyed and Bleached	1,991,000
Printed	4,102,000
Twist and Yarns. (in lb.)	
Dyed and Bleached	94,000
Unbleached and Grey	13,000

TO KARACHI.

Cotton Piecegoods. (in yards.)

Bleached and White	12,249,000
Unbleached and Grey	889,000
Dyed and Colored	1,991,000
Printed	4,102,000
Twist and Yarns. (in lb.)	
Dyed and Bleached	94,000
Unbleached and Grey	13,000

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, May 12.

The market to-day has ruled quiet but steady, with new Broach in the neighbourhood of Rs. 290.

Some business was reported in July, Akolas and there is a fair enquiry for Khandesh and Westerns.

Ready cotton is in moderate demand.

May, Fine Akola 253.

July, Fine Akola, 258½/9.

January, F. G. Bengal, 226.

April, Good Broach, 290.

MESSRS. PATEL BROS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good	Delivery.
M.G. Broach	..	..	293	Apr. 1916
M.G. Bengals	228	..	..	Jan. 1917
M.G. Bengals	226	211	..	May 1916
M.G. Sind Punjab	218	..	..	"
M.G. Khandeesh	244	231	..	"
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat	268	..	..	"
M.G. Nagpore	268	..	..	"
M.G. Akola Khgm.. ..	254	..	..	"
" " ..	261	..	..	July 1916
M.G. Bengals	280	..	..	"
M.G. Broach	281	..	..	May 1916
H.G. Westerns	..	..	293	M/June "
M.G. "	..	..	301	"
H.G. Compta	..	..	321	"
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	300	..
M.G. Akola Khamgaon ..	263	..	..	Jan. 1917

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd

Market Quotations for Ready Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA May. 12th 1916.—5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	..	..	226	..	..25th Jan.'17
"	235	225	213	..	..Ready
Bengals (M.G.)	..	226	..	..	..May
"	..	230	..	..	..July
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	217	207	..	..Ready
"	..	217	..	..	..May
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	242	227	..	..Ready
"	..	244	..	..	..May
"	..	248	..	..	..July
Jamna (M.G.)	..	..	243	..	..Ready
"	..	..	..	..	..
Hingunghat Jareee (M.G.)	..	..	275	..	..Ready
"	..	..	..	..	..
Mirai (M.G.)	..	..	..	329	Ready
Fair Staple	..	..	..	325	May/June
Akola-Khgm.	..	253	244	..	..Ready
Karanja (M.G.)	..	254	..	..	..May
"	..	260	..	..	..July
"	..	267	..	..	..25th Jan.'17
Oomravate descriptions (M.G.)	..	252	243	..	..Ready
	..	251	..	..	..May
Dhamangaum	..	255	246	..	..Ready
Poolgaum (M.G.)	..	255	..	..	..May
Yeotmal (M. G.)	..	258	249	..	..Ready
	..	258	..	..	..May
Nagpore	..	264	253	..	..Ready
Kampti (M.G.)	..	265	..	..	..May
Wardha Hinghat (M. G.)	..	264	255	..	..Ready
	..	265	..	..	..May
Broach (M. G.)	..	281	276	274	Ready
	..	280	..	..	..May
Surat (M. G.)	..	284	..	..	..July
	..	..	..	291	25th Apr.'17
Marhta (M. G.)	..	352	..	..	..Ready
	..	239	227	..	..Ready
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	304	Ready
	..	..	..	292	May/June
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	308	Ready
	..	..	..	297	May/June
Westerns (M. G.)	..	..	..	307	Ready
" (H.G.)	..	..	..	297	May/June
	..	..	..	291	May/June
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	325	Ready
	..	..	..	317	May/June
Wadhwan (M. G.)	..	297	..	..	Ready
(H. G.)	..	287	..	..	.. Ready

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, May 12.

We have to report great excitement in our market only in forward sugars on account of excited market reported from Java with Government buying again and prices have gone up a shilling and a half per cwt. for all positions. A small business was done by firms but a large quantity changed hands amongst dealers in White Java June at 22s. to 22s. 11d. July 21- 10d. to 22s. 9d. and July-September at 21s. 8d. to 22s. 9d. Free Bombay Harbour. Calcutta and Karachi chiefly follow the advance and large business has been reported to have been done there. London and Java report higher market and quote for White Java July-September at 23s. 6d. F. B. H. There is not much demand in ready sugars and prices are nominally steady. There is no news from Mauritius.

The following are the bazaar rates and stocks:—

Description.	Rate. Rs. a. p.	F. B. H. per cwt. s. d.	Stock Bags.
China X'tals	..21 0 0	25 0	2,500
Japan S. K.	..	No stocks.	
Formosan	..19 3 0	22 6	7,000
Japan Soft	..18 2 0	21 6	500
Java "	..18 0 0	21 6	11,000
T. M. O.	..19 0 0	22 8	60,000
Brown Java	..18 0 0		2,000
Mauritius	..18 12 0	toRs.19 8	125,000

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m., on 11th May 1916:—

Cotton	11,690 Bales.
Wheat	9,122 cwts.
Linseed	18,511 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	2,119 "
Gingellyseed	109 "
Poppyseed	1,617 "
Groundnuts	950 "
Castorseed	1,286 "
Rice	6,284 "
Myrabollams	5,905 "
Cottonseed	2,067 "
Gram	3,533 "
Joowar	2,499 "
Maize	196 "
Barley	5,756 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay May 12th—4 p. m.

	Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	.. .. ..	37 0 0	5 12 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	.. .. ..	36 0 0	5 11 9
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	.	35 0 0	5 11 3
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	.	5 12 0	6 2 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	.. .. ..	5 9 0	5 15 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	.. .. ..	5 12 0	7 2 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	..	7 2 0	7 8 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	..	7 0 0	7 6 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	..	43 8 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	..	42 8 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	..	41 8 0	....
Teelseed, Black..	..	38 8 0	....
Poppyseed, White	..	6 10 0	7 0 0
Groundnuts	..	40 8 0	....
Mowraseeds	..	4 6 0	4 12 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat April-May ..	5 13 0
Linseed May	7 10 0

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 4 3-32d.
D.-D. Mail	1s. 4d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1.16d. June.
Bank's Buying Rates:—	
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 13-32d.
D. do. Forward	1s. 4 13-32d. June.
Do. 6 m-s. Ready	1s. 4 21-32d.
Francs 3 m-s. do.	195½.
60 d-s. HongKong	168.
Do. Shanghai	232.
Do. Yokohama	154.

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	28-0-0
Australian do.	26.0-0
Bombay do.	26-0-0
English Shield Sovereigns	17-0-0
English Dragons	16-0-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	85-10-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.

Bombay, May 12.

The Share Market was closed to-dav for forward transactions owing to Settlement Day. A few transactions for cash were recorded as under.

Bank of India shares changed hands at Rs. 654.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares at Rs. 253.

Tata Iron and Steel Deferred shares were placed at Rs. 705.

Bundi Cement Co., shares were placed at Rs. 134.

Empire of India Life Assurance Co., shares were placed in a lot at Rs. 425 C. D.

The Empire of India Life Assurance Co., Ltd., at its last annual meeting held on the 11th instant declared a handsome dividend of 42 per cent. which we believe, is the highest dividend declared by any of the Life Assurance Co., started in India. The Company has been making rapid progress and its Investment Funds have now reached the large figure of Rs. 1,17,00,000. The sound nature of its investment and the efficient management of its affairs augur well for its future development.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 80¾.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were quoted at Rs. 93½.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 11.

At the Share Market on Thursday Jute Mill shares ruled extremely dull, with sellers predominating over the buyers and a very small business resulting in lower rates. Coal shares did not attract attention. There was a fair volume of trade reported in the miscellaneous section.

The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bansra 9/10, 9/14; Bhulambarareee 29/4; Bhuskajuri 16/10; New Beerbhoom 45/8; Singaran 6-4.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 373; Barnagore (ord) 94, 95, 96; Belvederes (ord) 329; Budge Budge (ord) 415, 414, 411, 408, 409; Clive (ord) 123-8, s 1; 120, 120/8; Dalhousie (prefs) 120, 121; Delta (ord) 412; Empire (ord) 35/8, 34/8, 34/4, 34/10, 34/12; Empire (prefs) 120; Kamarhatty (ord) 348, 349, 345, 342; Kelvin (prefs) 120, 121; Gourepore (prefs) 105; Howrah "A" (prefs) 106; Central (ord) 349, 350 s 1. Northbrook (ord) 31, 31/8; Northbrook (prefs) 120.

Tea:—Eastern Terai 15.

Miscellaneous:—Burn & Co. 6 per cent. Prefs. 102; Cawnpore Cotton (ord) 55 s 1; Eastern Bank 58, 59. Howrah Oil 29; Reliance Jute 5½ per cent. debentures 103. Ryam Sugar 14/4, 14/8.

Government Paper 3½ per cent was quoted at Rs. 80/14 to 81 and small lots were done at Rs. 81/4 to 81/6.

PETROLEUM.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY, (INDIA), LTD.

The following are the rates ruling in the local market to-day for the undermentioned brands:—

	Rs. a. p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Imperial Gallons	4 14 0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair.	5 8 0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Imperial Gallons	4 9 6
Bull Brand New Tins per pair..	5 2 6
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Imperial Gallons	3 4 6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair..	3 13 6
Anchor Tins .. .. per pair..	5 11 0
Rising Sun Cases .. per case..	6 4 0
Anchor Cases .. .. per case..	6 6 0
Shell Cases .. .. per case..	7 0 0

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	May	h. m.	ft. in.	May	h. m.	ft. in.
Fri.	12	m 6 37	23 8	12	m 1 5	19 10
		e 6 50a	25 2		e 0 35a	20 2
Sat.	13	m 7 53	24 7	13	m 1 49	18 11
		e 7 49a	25 6		e 1 45a	19 10
Sun.	14	m 8 54	25 9	14	m 2 29	17 9
		e 8 41a	26 0		e 2 43a	19 7
Mon.	15	m 9 47	14 11	15	m 3 5	2 6
		e 9 27a	12 6		e 3 31a	5 3
Tues.	16	m 10 33	28 1	16	m 3 45	15 5
		e 10 13a	26 11		e 4 21a	18 9
Wed.	17	m 11 18	29 0	17	m 4 25	14 6
		e 10 59a	27 3		e 5 8a	18 6
Thur.	18	m 0 3a	29 8	18	m 5 7	13 10
		e 11. 48a	27 5		e 5 55a	18 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

May	Sunrise	Sunset
" 12 (Friday)	" 6h. 6m.	" 7h. 4m.
" 13 (Saturday)	" 6h. 5m.	" 7h. 5m.
" 14 (Sunday)	" 6h. 5m.	" 7h. 5m.
" 15 (Monday)	" 6h. 5m.	" 7h. 6m.
" 16 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 4m.	" 7h. 6m.
" 17 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 4m.	" 7h. 6m.
" 18 (Thursday)	" 6h. 4m.	" 7h. 7m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter April 25th, 4h. 8.3m. a.m.; New Moon May 2nd, 10h. 58-9m. a.m.; First quarter May 10th, 2h. 17.1m. p.m.; Full Moon May 17th, 7h. 41-3m. p.m.

CHANCELLORS AND A CONTRAST.

Mr. McKenna must be unique among Chancellors of the Exchequer, not only on account of the millions with which he had to juggle, but also on account of the chorus of approbation with which his proposals were greeted. His predecessor, William Pitt, budgeting in similar circumstances, found himself by no means so pleasantly situated. In order to finance the war he put taxes on windows, hackney coaches, game certificates, and saddle and race-horses. His Majesty's Opposition rose nobly to the occasion, and saw to it that there was no grave dereliction of their duty to oppose, whilst the country worthily responded to so excellent an exmple. In Edinburg a man with a reputation for a wit, boarded up his windows, and labelled them, "Pitt's Works, Vol. I., Vol. II.," and so on; whilst a Stockport farmer named Jonathan Thatcher went one better. He defied the horse-tax by riding to market on November 27th, 1784, on an ox.—"T. P.'s Weekly."

(Continued from Column 6.)

cassia oil, 1 case aniseed oil, 50 bales waste silk, 122 bales raw silk, 25 cases waste silk yarn, 75 casks alumina, 25 cases glass beads, 450 bags sugar, 5 cases vermilion, 2 cases sewing cotton, 126 boxes British dollars, 1,545 bars silver, 12 bags turmeric, 44 drums 8 barrels dye, 120 cases pine apples, 6 pieces ivory, 26 cases pine, 736 bags sago flour, 25 bundles canes, 5 bundles bamboo sticks, 25 bags damer batu, 566 bags pepper, 11 bags nutmegs, 377 slabs tin, 20 bags plumbago, 2 boxes bar gold, 16 pieces planks, 8 bundles gunnies, 3,221 bags copra, 1,986 cases milk.

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.

May 12.

Saigon Maru	Yamamoto	Kobe
Ischia	Paoletti	Genoa

The following Steamers entered for loading on Friday.

Steamer	St. Ninian	for	Dunkirk
"	Domingo D. Loarrinaga	(to arrive) for	Liverpool.

May 12.

S. S. Totomi Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Totomi Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 11th instant, and is due here on Monday the 15th instant.

S. S. Java Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Java Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 11th and is due here in the evening of the 15th instant.

S. S. Ischia:—The Italian mail steamer Ischia, 2,481 tons, Captain M. Paoletti, left Bombay on Friday for Genoa via Aden and Suez, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Ellerman Lines s. s. City of Paris homeward bound arrived at Liverpool on the afternoon of the 9th instant.

Friday, 12th May, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B. Bombay Maru	Kobayashi	N. Y. K.
C&R. Pundua	Anderson	B. I. S. N. Co
D &E St-Ninian	Barham	L. Dreyfus & Co
F. Yeboshi Maru	Kishimoto	N. Y. K.
N. Parkling	Francis	L. Dreyfus & Co

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Alderney	Graham	W.& A.G. & Co
2 Massilia	Walter	W. & A. G. & Co
3 Sardar	Weeks	P. G, S. N. Co
5 Dandolo	Questa	Baldovino
6 Merton Hall	Sullivan	Graham
9 Malda	Davidson	M. M. & Co
10 & 11 City of Birmingham	Houghton	K. N. & Co
12 Marengo	Patton	J. Finlay & Co
15 Koweit	Wilson	T. M.& Co
16 Bahrein		T. M. & Co
17 Lhasa	King	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK

1 Nagoya	Garwood	P. & O. Co
4 Kashmir	Irving	P. & O. Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Chyebassa	Logan	M. M. & Co
Flor-de-Diu	Aboo	J. Bhimji
Jehangir	Lewis	T. M. & C.
Lady Curzon	Baillie	S. W. & Co
Malta	Talbot	P. & O. Co
Meteor	Sullivan	W. & A. G. & Co
Risaldar	Oakenshot	T. M. & Co

EXPORTS

May 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Birmingham (s) 68 bales wool, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 54 bales wool, K. Rikhobdas; 20 bales wool, C. Chunilal; 536 bales cotton by, J. Parbudas and Co.; 50 bales cotton fly, K. Devchand and Co.; 3,981 cwts. myrabolams, D. Veljee; 3,003 cwts. myrabolams, P. Mathuradas and Co.; 69 bales hemp, J. Rustomjee.

Massilia (s) 90 bales wool, H. S. Janmahomed; 1 bale cotton strippings, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia (s) 1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 9,900 cwts. mussoor, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BARCELONA.

Massilia (s) 800 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.

FOR MALAGA.

Massilia (s) 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Kashmir (s) 3 bales goat skins, E. N. Stein; 50 cases opium, Mackinon Mackenzie and Co.; 600 cwts. kismiss, M. Jafferbhoy; 38 cwts. canes, M. Jafferbhoy; 35 cwts. gum Arabic, M. Jafferbhoy; 30 cwts. cashew nuts, M. Jafferbhoy; 60 cwts. aloes, A. Kassum; 36 cwts. belladona root, Cox's Shipping Agency; 4,004 cwts. linseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 3 cwts. rape seed, Ralli Brothers; 1 bale goat skins, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 100 bales hemp, D. M. Doongaji and Co.

Malda (s) 4,004 cwts. linseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 60,032 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers; 10,949 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers; 90 cwts. cassein, C. Jiwanlal and Co.; 480 bales hemp, H. Govindji.

FOR MIDDLESBOROUGH.

Malda (s) 2,650 tons manganese ore, Turner Morrison and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Saint Ninian (s) 2,200 tons manganese ore, King King and Co.; 36,000 cwts. linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 10,000 cwts. groundnuts, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Alderney (s) 62 cwts. gum olibanum, M. Jafferbhoy; 377 cases Indian chutney, Merwanji Poonjiaji and Sons; 4,000 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Brothers; 3 bales woollen carpets, F. Buesser.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Alderney (s) 44 bales sheep skins, Cox's Shipping Agency.

FOR TAMSIN.

Nagoya (s) 60 cases opium, Mackinon Mackenzie and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Nagoya (s) 50 cases opium, Mackinon Mackenzie and Co.; 8 cwts. nux vomica, H. Abdeali; 79 cwts. gum Arabic, H

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

FATHER'S CHARGE AGAINST DAUGHTER.

A DRAMATIC END.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before the Second Presidency Magistrate, the case in which Mr. Dwarkadas Lalubhai charge his own daughter Damayantibai, with theft of ornaments of the value of over Rs. 50,000 and of which fourteen hearings had already been held since November last, when the prosecution was launched, came to a sudden and dramatic end. Inspector Sykes, who conducted the prosecution, stated yesterday to the Court that he had received instructions from the Commissioner of Police to withdraw the prosecution. The Magistrate consequently discharged the accused and in doing so said that after hearing the evidence so far adduced by the prosecution, he had no doubt in his mind that the prosecution had taken a very wise step in withdrawing the case. The ornaments, which were the subject matter of the charge, were ordered to be handed over to the respective parties, in whose possession they were found by the police, at the expiration of two months, unless the parties came to a settlement about same during that period.

Messrs. J. Baptista and N. N. Saher instructed by Rao Bahadur Soonderdass and Co., solicitors, appeared for the prosecution, while Messrs. J. D. Davar and Balubhai T. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, appeared for the accused.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A POSTAL CLERK

PROSECUTION UNDER POSTAL ACT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Fuller charged Valentine De Souza, a Portuguese lad, lately a clerk in the employ of the General Post Office, with the theft of a postal article while in transit, under the Postal Act.

Inspector Fuller stated that the accused extracted some of the contents of a parcel containing three electric battery refills which had arrived at the Post Office in a damaged condition on the 10th instant. Mr. Fuller said this was a case triable by a Court of Sessions

The Magistrate enquired why the Postal authorities wanted the case to be sent up to the Sessions. The accused was only a youth and the value of the property only Re. 1-8-0 and it would be cruel to send up the accused to the Sessions.

An official from the Post Office said there was no alternative as the charge was under the Postal Act.

The Magistrate enquired why the Post Office wanted to press the case in this particular instance. He said that only recently a Parsi employe of the Post Office was charged with the theft of Rs. 36,000 and that case did not go to the Sessions.

The prosecution said the charge in the case referred to by the Magistrate was under the Penal Code, viz., theft as a servant, while in the present case it was under the Postal Act.

The Magistrate told the accused that the charge against him was a grave one and asked him if he had no pleader to defend him.

The accused asked for time, and the hearing was postponed for a week.

The Magistrate asked Inspector Fuller to ask the Presidency Post Master not to insist upon the case being sent up to the Sessions.

CHARGE OF CHEATING AGAINST JEWELLER.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Dyer charged Chinubhai Haribhai and Bhogilal Chhaganlal, jewellers, with cheating in respect of silk and embroidered saries and some embroidered pieces of cloth, collectively valued at Rs. 446.

The case for the prosecution was that about 8 p.m. on the 26th ultimo the second accused went to Manilal Dwarkadas, a dealer in Benares cloth, whom he had known for the last ten years, and said he had a customer waiting below in a carriage, who, he added, was a son of the Nagarsett of Ahmedabad. The complainant had never had any dealings with the accused before. He went down with the second accused who introduced to him the first accused as a son of the Nagarseth of Ahmedabad, in whose family there was going to be a wedding. He took them upstairs to inspect the goods, out of which the two accused picked out four saris and three embroidered bodice pieces, collectively valued at Rs. 446. They asked to be allowed to take the saris and bodice pieces with them as they said they wanted to show them to the first accused's wife and sisters. They further said they were living with Lalbhai, jeweller. Believing their story the complainant allowed them to take away the articles. Subsequently he found that they were not living with Lalbhai and he reported the matter to the Police. He subsequently learnt that the goods had been disposed of by the accused, who were then arrested by the Police and part of the property was recovered.

The first accused admitted having cheated the complainant and having taken the "saris" and other goods from him. He further said the second accused took some of the goods from him. He had cheated the complainant at the instance of the second accused, who had put him up.

The second accused said he was not connected with these transactions. He had merely introduced the first accused to the complainant at his request. He pleaded not guilty.

The Magistrate reserved decision.

WARNING TO MOTORISTS

NOT SUFFICIENT TO BLOW HORN.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Spiers charged Babulal Zavahir, a chauffeur in the employ of Mr. Hormusji C. Petit, on the complaint of the Rev. J. D. Gordon, with negligent driving.

Mr. Sohrab Banaji defended the accused.

The Rev. J. D. Gordon, Chaplain in charge of St. Andrew's Kirk, said that some time before noon on the 25th ultimo he was going on his bicycle along Colaba Road towards the Station Hospital, keeping to the edge of the road on the left, when the accused's motor car came up from behind, overtook him and crossed in front of him into the compound of a bungalow without the least warning. They were both in the gate way at the same time and it was only by pulling up in time that he escaped from being hurt. There was no collision.

The accused said he was driving very slowly and did not notice the collision. As he turned into the gate he blew his horn.

Mr. Gordon in cross-examination said he did not dispute the fact that the horn was repeatedly blown. He also could not dispute that the speed of the car was slow at the time it took the turn to enter the compound.

Private Ellis, Royal Irish Rifles, said that when the car came near the Colaba Post Office the accused blew his horn sufficiently and turned into the bungalow but the complainant did not seem to hear the horn. The car was not moving fast and after it had half gone into the gateway the front wheel of the bicycle struck the rear wheel of the car.

Witness in further cross-examination said that he could say that the complainant was looking at the Irani's shop and not at the motor car when he dashed against the car. When he came into contact with the motor car half the front portion of the car was already in the compound. The complainant could not have seen the hand raised by the chauffeur.

Counsel for the defence argued that, according to complainant's own witness, the fault lay with the complainant and not with the accused.

The Magistrate said the real point in the case was not whether the horn had been blown. The point was whether the accused who was coming from behind gave sufficient indication to the complainant that he was about to turn into the bungalow in front of him. He held that such an indication was not given and fined the accused Rs. 15.

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The four lines of letters in this square stand for two boys' and two girls' names. We guarantee to send you, Absolutely Free, one of our famous simulation 18-ct. Gold Watches (ladies' or gent's) if you send us the correct names; but you must comply with our condition; and promise to show the Watch to your friends, as we wish to advertise our goods. It costs you nothing to try, so send at once, with stamp for reply.
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INDIAN CURIOS AT SAN FRANCISCO.

The above photograph is of the Indian stall of the Panama Pacific International Exhibition held in December, 1915, at San Francisco, where Messrs. F. J. Bhumgara & Co., had exhibited all sorts of Indian curiosities.

MOTOR CAR PROSECUTION.

RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Chapman charged Mr. J. Stewart with driving a motor car in a rash and negligent manner and with refusing to give his name to a policeman, after an accident.

It was alleged that about 1.30 a.m. on the 22nd March, Mr. E. Edwards was going along Queen's Road from Church Gate Street on his motor cycle with his wife in a side car. Just as he neared the Marine Lines station the accused came up from behind in his motor car and just as he went past Mr. Edwards' cycle he had to draw close to it to avoid a lamp post, with the result that the rim of the accused's lamp came in contact with Mr. Edwards' cycle which was thrown into the gutter and its occupants were knocked off. A policeman turned up, but, it was further alleged, both the parties refused to give their names and went away. The cycle which was damaged was left in charge of the policeman. It was also alleged that the accused was driving very fast.

The accused pleaded not guilty to both the charges, saying he gave his name to the sepoy and told him to take the number from the car. He said he was not driving fast.

Mr. Edwards, a prosecution witness, and Mr. V. G. Murray, a defence witness, said the accused gave his name to the policeman. Mr. Edwards said the motor car was going at a rate of 17 or 18 miles an hour. Mr. Murray said the speed was 15 to 17 miles an hour. Mr. Murray also said he did not understand what the accused said when he asked for his name.

The Magistrate convicted the accused of rash driving and fined him Rs. 30.

Mr. E. Edwards was then charged with failing to give his name to the policeman, and fined Rs. 10.

FAMINE IN RAJPUTANA.

The Honorary Secretary of the Marwari Sammailan writes:—

I am glad to announce the following more sums which the various societies have so kindly subscribed towards our Relief Fund for Rajputana. The Marwari Sammailan, while offering them its heartfelt gratitude for their generosity, hopes that other institutions will also lend their helping hand to these unfortunate victims of famine, and also that these institutions, too, will again take into consideration the extent of the distress which is practically ruining the whole of Rajputana.

	Rs.
The Famine Relief Fund for Bankura, Rajputana and Kathiawar	1,000
The Famine Relief Fund for Bankura, Rajputana and Kathiawar for Akal-Gao-Kashta-Niwarni-Sabha (through us)	500
Bombay Native Piecegoods Merchants' Association	401
Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Ltd.	100

In order to give an idea of the distress to the public the Sammailan has requested the Servants of India Society to send (at the Sammailan's expense) one of their members to Rajputana in order to lay before the public a detailed report of the distress and the relief works undertaken by the Sammailan and other societies. In the meantime the Marwari Sammailan hopes that the generous public will continue helping this Fund liberally as ever.

OVERCROWDING IN TRAINS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The unprovoked assault by a driver and guard of the B. B. & C. I. Railway on Mr. D. G. Vaidya, and the further annoyance to which he was subjected at the Dadar and Bulsar stations by the guard form the most shocking case of Railway Zoolum. Such an atrocity perpetrated on an innocent passenger, who was fighting for his right to resist overcrowding, on a railway which belongs to the Government has caused a wave of furious indignation to pass over the country. But the most discreditable part of this case is the attitude that was taken up by the Traffic Superintendent of the company that manages this national railway of India.

Mr. Vaidya's attorneys had written to the Company to give them the names of the driver and the guard who had committed assault on their client, and against whom their client wanted to lodge a criminal prosecution. Instead of giving up the names immediately, the Traffic Superintendent replied that from enquiries made he found that no assault was committed and there was therefore no necessity to furnish the information. He was never asked to hold any enquiry, but he held it. He was asked to give up the names of the driver and the guard, but he withheld them. What other construction can be put upon this attitude, but that the Traffic Superintendent attempted to shield the offenders?

Proceed a little further, and you will see that the construction which has been put is justified. In the same letter, in which the above reply was given, the Traffic Superintendent went on to say that Mr. Vaidya had, without reasonable and sufficient cause, pulled the emergency chain of the train, and thereby rendered himself liable to prosecution, under section 108 of the Indian Railways Act. The Traffic Superintendent, as a respectable official of the Company, should have known that when a passenger's compartment is forcibly overcrowded by railway servants, in spite of his remonstrance, he has a perfectly legal right to pull the emergency chain and prevent the train from proceeding till the extra passengers are removed. Reading this statement of the Superintendent, together with, and in the light of his preceding statement, what other construction can be put upon it (the latter statement), but that by it the Traffic Superintendent attempted to frighten Mr. Vaidya into dropping the prosecution against the driver and the guard?

Permit me to add that it is the settled policy of railway companies to give their subordinates full licence for lawlessness against third-class passengers,—particularly for the purpose of forcible overcrowding,—and to shield them when complaints are received. I have in my possession a file of correspondence of complaints to railway authorities, from a perusal of which any impartial judge would come to the conclusion that the railway authorities, in their anxiety to shield their subordinates, would even go to the extent of telling the most bare-faced lies, and putting the most ludicrous interpretations on the rules and regulations, when hard pressed by complainants.

I am therefore glad to see that the attitude of the Traffic Superintendent of the B. B. & C. I. Railway has arrested public attention. I hope that public will clamour for some strong action, as suggested by your correspondent "W" in your issue of the 8th.

I will be wanting in my duty if I were to close this letter without saying that I take off my hat to Mr. Vaidya and prostrate myself before "The Chronicle" for exposing to the world the terrible wrongs inflicted on Indian third-class passengers on the railways in their own country.—Yours, etc.

INDIGNATION.

THE PARSI DISPUTE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The position taken up by the Parsi community as reflected in its organs is not calculated to redound much to the credit of its commonsense in the present controversy. Thanks to the exceedingly clever strategy of a certain section of it, all the newspapers vie with each other in their consuming desire to do honour to the memory of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. They seem to lose sight of the fact that extravagance of language does not compensate for lack of sincerity and that the attempt at showing that Sir Pherozeshah was an exception to the rule which makes no man a hero to his valet will deceive sister communities. May I ask these exceedingly eager gentleman that, if the whole community, as one man, was always heart and soul with the deceased statesman, who were the people who joined firstly, the infamous caucus to oust the great man from the Municipality only a short few years ago, and who were the people likewise, who defeated his candidature to the trusteeship of the Parsi Panchayat? Why will not some Parsi paper at least have the courage to say the truth, namely, that, appreciated as he certainly was by all thinking members of his own community, there was undoubtedly a section who were not sufficiently educated or advanced rightly to estimate the views of the great man? And here lies the true key to the attitude of those who would rather have merged their quota in the general Indian tribute to India's great man than attempt a communal honour which would be insignificant at its best and which did run a certain amount of risk of opposition. That the probable opposition would have emanated from negligible quarters, negligible certainly in social status, if not also in numbers, is beyond question. But that certainly does not justify the Parsi press in ridiculously exaggerating matters. The truth, sir, is that Sir Pherozeshah Mehta was too great a man to be comprehended by his little community and that community, with all its periodical fanfare of self-laudation on education, and advancement and of being at the top of the rest of the Indian communities, has neither the clear-sightedness nor the courage to lay down that Sir Pherozeshah Mehta did not prove a hero to his own valets. Communal honors are in place only in respect of religious or communal questions—in case of spiritual heads or denominational philanthropists.—Yours, etc.

COMMUNAL HONESTY.

RIVAL CANDIDATES FOR COUNCIL ELECTION.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 12.

Before Rai Bahadur S. C. Sinha, Magistrate at Sealdah, a case of alleged defamation was called on in which Moulvi Abdoor Karim obtained process against Dr. A. Suhrawardy, LL.D., Bar-at-Law and Dr. Abdool Gafoor Siddique for defamation. The facts as stated by the complainant are as follows:

The complanant, who is a retired Inspector of schools, in a candidate for a seat in the Bengal Council from the Mahomedan electorate of the Presidency division. The complainant alleges that Dr. Suhrawary's cousin, Mr. L. R. Zahid Suhrawardy is also a candidate for the vacant seat in the Council. Complainant affirms that he set apart an endowment of Rs. 50,000 for religious and educational purposes among the Mahomedan community. Dr. Abdool Gafoor, the second-accused, it is said, published in the columns of the "Durbin," a daily Urdu paper, which is printed and published by Dr. Suhrawardy, the first accused, a letter to the effect that the property endowed by the complainant was not worth Rs. 50,000. The endowment, it was stated, consisted of an old and dilapidated house which had been separately numbered on two separate gates and represented to be two distinct houses. The letter further went on to state that the complainant, not being content with cheating the community, convened a meeting under the presidentship of the Hon. Nawab Ali Chowdhry for the purpose of further cheating the community. In conclusion the letter stated that it was a shame to have announced the donation in a previous issue of the "Durbin."

Mr. Chakravarty requested the hearing to be postponed till after election to the Bengal Council as the Council election was at the bottom of the prosecution. He also applied for his clients to be exempted from personal appearance. The hearing is fixed for the 19th instant.

THE "KSHATRIYA DOOT" DEFAMATION CASE.

SEQUEL TO A CLUB FACTION.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Anant Janardhan Dandekar charged Mr. Mukund Janardhan Goregaokar, Editor of the "Kshatriya Doot" with defamation under section 500, I. P. C.

Mr. C. N. Kanga, pleader appeared for the complainant, and Mr. B. T. Desai defended the accused.

In his complaint, the complainant, a medical graduate of the Bombay University and Honorary Principal of the New Night School, Babula Tank Road, stated that he belonged to the Kshatriya caste and was a member of the Kshatriya Union Club. He was also on its Managing Committee. The accused was also of the same caste and was the Editor and Publisher of a Quarterly called the "Kshatriya Doot." The accused was also a member of the Club. The complainant alleged that the accused bore an ill-feeling towards him owing to their differences of opinion on matters of the caste.

Mr. Pandurang Jeswant Chemburkar, the President of the Club, resigned his office in or about March, 1915, and stated that he did so because he was offended by certain suggestions of the complainant relating to his duties. The Managing Committee requested him in vain to withdraw his statement. On or about 9th May, 1915, a general meeting was held requesting him to withdraw his resignation. The complainant wishing to remove all misunderstanding went to Mr. Chemburkar's house accompanied by Mr. Krishnarao Harischandra Pathare, about an hour before the meeting. It was then arranged that he should withdraw the resignation. Mr. Chemburkar attended the meeting and in withdrawing the resignation is alleged to have stated that the complainant had tendered him an unreserved apology. The complainant attempted to contradict it when Mr. Pathare, who presided over that meeting, prevented him, assuring that the true version should subsequently be given to all members. On the 9th June, 1915, the complainant wrote to the Secretary of the Club that Mr. Chemburkar's statement was false and desired that the letter should be placed before the Managing Committee. A meeting of the Managing Committee was held and before consideration could be given to the letter an altercation ensued between two members regarding some other question and so on the advice of some members he did not press for the consideration of his letter.

COMPLAINANT'S DENIAL OF APOLOGY.

It was assured that no proceedings of the special general meeting should be published. The Managing Committee had also passed a resolution that no report should be published without the Secretary's consent and this was communicated to the accused on the 15th June 1915. In spite of the communication the accused had published in July-October number of the "Kshatriya Doot" a paragraph purporting to be a report of the general meeting. It was therein stated that the complainant had tendered an unconditional apology. It was malicious and defamatory. It lowered the complainant in the estimate of his caste people and harmed his reputation. The accused and Mr. Chemburkar were both employed in Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., and were on friendly terms. Mr. Chemburkar examined the proofs of the Magazine. Both, the accused and Mr. Chemburkar had joined to harm his reputation by suppressing the fact that he had protested against the statement that he had tendered an unreserved apology. The accused was prompted by malice in the publication.

Mr. S. C. Devle, Member, Servants of India Society, and Printer, Bombay Vaibhaw Press, was called to prove that the accused edited and published the Quarterly called the "Kshatriya Doot." The witness stated in his evidence that he knew the accused to be the Editor and Publisher of the "Kshatriya Doot" but did not know personally who handed over the July-October Number.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned.

SOLVING THE NEGRO PROBLEM

Generous appreciation of the life-work of his distinguished countryman, the late Booker Washington, came from Mr Page, the American Ambassador, in the course of an address which he delivered at a meeting of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society at the Westminister Palace Hotel, on April 11. Mr. Page knew the famous American negro educator for more than twenty years, and he pointed to his valuable work as the strongest single influence towards taking the negro problem out of the region of angry controversy and into the region of definite helpful work.

Booker Washington, said Mr. Page, grew to have a philosopher's view of education. He saw not merely the children who came to be taught, but the whole backward community; and negro youth of both sexes were now taught most of the subjects dealt with in colleges. A travelling missionary for his idea, Booker Washington came to the far larger task of teaching the whole American people the right solution of the grave negro problem. He taught the white people that the problem could only be solved by training the negro to be useful. The influence of the man and his school—it had among its 1,200 students black youths from Africa, the West Indies, and elsewhere—became a demonstration of a way whereby a race might rise.

The best master of the fundamental problem of developing backward or neglected races, Mr. Washington had to a rare degree the two most attractive qualities

(Continued in Column 6.)

INSTANT POSTUM.

A cereal food beverage made of clean, hard wheat, including the outer or bran coat, and the juice of Southern sugar-cane. These are blended and roasted in such a way as to provide a beverage with a rich coffee colour and flavour, but **without coffee, chicory, or adulteration of any kind.**

A level teaspoonful of this dry extract (Instant Postum) placed in a cup of hot water and stirred for a moment will be quickly and entirely dissolved. Then add cream or hot milk and sugar to suit the taste. This produces a hot food beverage with a delicious coffee-like flavour, much more nourishing, and liked by many better than coffee.

INSTANT POSTUM is packed in two sizes of air-tight tins, the smaller size containing sufficient amount to make forty-five to fifty cups and the large size double that quantity.

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Double Size for 100 Cups at ..Rs. 2-2-0

A Sample Tin given Free.

If required by Post enclose 1 anna stamps.

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Branch—297, Hornby Road, Fort.

Address Orders from up-country to Santa Cruz to avoid delay.

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HAIR LOTIONS, SOAPS, Etc.
AT MODERATE PRICES.
Up-country orders by V. P. P.
BOMBAY
PERFUMERY MART,
47, HORNBY ROW.

(Continued from Column 5.)

of the negro—a love of humour and a love of melody. "He had," Mr. Page observed, "the humility that comes of a complete absorption by a great purpose. He was content to be himself—content to be a negro. And we who knew him and admired him, and learned from him, see now more clearly than during his lifetime how wisely he planned and how nobly he worked."

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Sunrise: 6 h. 5 m.; Sunset 7 h. 5 m.
Phase of the Moon; Full Moon May 17th.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Bombay Swimming Club, Bi-Annual Sports, Back Bay Baths, 3 p.m.

Mails for Lourenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra steamer Gujarat via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

Mails consisting of specially superscribed correspondence for Singapore and Japan per steamer Yeboshi Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m.

MONDAY, May 15.

Bombay Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Apollo Street, Fort, 1-30 p.m.

Bombay Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 1.20 p.m. (B. T.).

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombassa, and Zanzibar per steamer Pundua will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, May 16.

P. and O. s. s. Kashmir sails with Homeward English Mail.

WEDNESDAY, May 17.

High Court (Insolvency) Vacation Sitting, 11-30 a.m.

THURSDAY, May 18.

Currimbhoy Mills Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting, Esplanade Road, 2 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, Varieties and Cinema at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

Royal Opera House, Cinema, 6-30 p.m. and 10 p.m.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 5-45 and 10-30 p.m.

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BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut. R. A. Spence, Offg. Commandant.
May 13.

Riding School.—Riding School daily at 7.15 a.m.

Transfers.—Vol. H. H. Bell, "G" Coy. Bombay Volunteer Rifles is transferred to the Bombay Light Horse dated 9th May 1916 and posted to the Motor Cyclists Section.

Leave.—The undernamed members is granted leave ex: India:—

Trooper C. W. Wales, "A" Troop from 28th May 1916 to 1st April 1917.

F. C ANNESLEY, 2nd-Lt.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Major R. W. R. Pennington, V.D., Commanding,
May 12.

No. 159.—DUTIES.

Duties for the week commencing Monday 8th instant.

Orderly Officer for the ensuing week 2nd Lieut. H. G. Weber.

Orderly Officer next for duty Lieut. A. M. Green.

Orderly Sergeant No. 1 Company Sergt. A. S. White.

Orderly Sergeant No. 2 Company Sergt. E. A. Sherran.

No. 163.—PAY.

There is still a number of men who have not collected pay due to them as per Order No. 145 dated 27th April, 1916. The Paymaster will attend the Headquarters between the hours of 6-45 p.m. and 8 p.m. on Thursday and Friday next 18th and 19th instant and all men who have not yet drawn pay for August, September, and October, 1914, must do so on these dates or it will be returned to Government.

No. 164.—RECRUITS.

Several vacancies exist in the Corps for recruits; any wishing to be enrolled, can see the conditions by applying to the Sergeant-Major of the Corps at Headquarters, Bazar Gate Street, Fort. Recruits' gun drill parades will probably commence in June.

No. 165.—RETURN OF ARMS:—

All arms and equipment in possession of Officers, N. C. O's and men of Nos. 1, 2, and E E Companies must be returned to the Armoury before 9 a.m. on Monday next the 15th instant. These articles can be handed in at any time between the hours of 8 a.m and 6 p.m. daily.

No. 166.—ENROLMENTS.

No. 1748 Gunner A. E. McDowell having joined the Corps is posted to No. 2 Company B Sub section with effect from 10.5.16.

P. H. BETALLACK, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Artillery.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Col. G. K. Walker, C.I.E., Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles.
Poona, May 12.

396 Signallers.—Signallers will parade at Headquarters on Fridays at 5-30 p.m. until further orders.

397 Bugles.—All bugles in possession of members of the Corps must be returned to Headquarters at once.

A. R. KEARSEY, 2/Lt.,
Adjutant, Poona Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of the Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. C. I. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. W. Walcott at Bombay Gymkhana this evening, commencing at 6-30 p.m.

March—Loyal London ..... Battlishill
Overture—Zampa ..... Herold
Waltz—Chanson de Coeur ..... Joyce
Selection—Veronique ..... Messager
Intermezzo—Secrets ..... Ancliffe
Grand Selection—Variety Echoes ..... Fare
Two-Step—Clarinda ..... King.

BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15

March—"Le Pere la Victoire" ..... Ganne
Overture—"Le Chavalier Breton" ..... Herman
Valse—"Contemplation" ..... Kandt
Selection—"The Passing Show 1914" ..... Finck
Rustic Morceau—"Le Long des Haies" Chapus
Selection—"The Girl in the Taxi" ..Gilbert
Two-Step—The Fox-trot Ball that's all Ayer.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The booking of ordinary telegrams for Burma has now been resumed.

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. & O. s. s. Khiva which connected with the s. s. Salsette which left Bombay on the 24th ultimo arrived at Marseilles on Thursday the 11th instant. All well.

MAIL NOTICES.

Mails consisting of specially superscribed correspondence for Singapore and Japan per s. s. Yeboshi Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. to-day.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, per s. s. Pundua will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Monday the 15th instant.

RUN OVER BY A MOTOR CAR.

Yesterday motor car No. 3985 belonging to Mr. Dadabhoy Khimji, was proceeding along the Kalbadevi Road when near the Morarji Goculdas Market, Krishna Kambo and Dever Tukaram, two Hindus who were also going in the same direction as the car, became confused and Krishna ran across the path of the car. He was knocked down and run over. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital and detained there for treatment.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Nineteen attacks and 16 deaths from plague occurred in the city on Thursday, the cases being reported as follows:—Worli, 3 attacks and 3 deaths; Maratha Hospital, 3 deaths; Parsi Fever Hospital, 1 death; Byculla, 2 deaths; Tardeo, 2 attacks and 1 death; Market, Fort (North) and Bhuleshwar, 2 attacks each; Middle and Lower Colaba, Kumbharwada, Girgaum and Mahim, 1 attack and 1 death each; Parel and Dhobi Talao, 1 death each; Tarwadi, Kamatipura and Khetwadi, 1 attack each. The total mortality from all causes was 92. Out of a total of 2,203 rats caught on Thursday, 74 were found to be plague-infected.

GOVERNMENT ART EXAMINATIONS.

The following candidates successfully passed the Drawing and Art Examinations held at the Sir J. J. School of Art Centre, Bombay, in March and April, 1916:—

Elementary Examination in Drawing and Painting.—Bagal, Madhav Khanderao; Joglekar, Vaman Krishna; Joshi, Vinayak Gangadhar; Mujumdar, Uddhav Dadaji; Pathak Punjalal Bapuji; Puram, Narayanrao Erranna; Tilvi, Anant Vithal; and Udippikar Pandurang Ramrao.

Intermediate Examination in Drawing and Painting.—Gopalswamy, P. A.; Munim, Achratlal Mulchand; Pade, Rajaram Govind; Pavanji, Naraharirao; Vakil, Madavray Ratanlal and Vaz, Ignatius.

Advanced Examination in Drawing and Painting.—Fernandez, Santanio Ignatius; Hiray, Vasudeo Balvant; Mehta, Damanlal Umiaram; Ranade, Vaman Govind; Rao, Nagraj R.; Raval, Ravishankar Mahashankar; Raoot, Shankar Balkrishna; Sayad, Azizali S. Chirabali and Vyavaharkar, Purushottam Ramrao.

Elementary Examination in Modelling.—Panjari, Gopinath Atmaram and Rana Babubhai Atmaram.

Drawing Teacher's Certificate Examination.

FIRST CLASS.

Adwalpalkar, Ramchandra Mangesh; Engineer, Tehmina Palonji (Miss); Masurkar, Sadananda Rajaram and Mutnalkar, Dattatraya Govind.

SECOND CLASS.

Bapat, Shivaram Sadashiv; Birdie, Navajbai Nassarvanji (Miss); Gupte, Dattatraya Vaman; Khatu, Kashinath Ganesh; Manur, Gurunath Annaji; Moharir, Pandurang Ramchandra; Mahobia Halkuprasad Narmadaprasad; Pandit, Gokubai (Mrs.); Pathan, Goolmahomad Noormahomed; Rajdekar, Bajirao Mahadeo; Sadhale, Gangadhar Shivram; Tarte, Moreshwar Bhikaji and Thantrahate, Paikusao Sitaramsao.

Drawing Masters' Examination.—Dekhane, Vinayak Vaman; Dethe, Sadashiv Narayan; Joshi, Ramchandra Narayan; Joshi, Vaman Balkrishna and Lagu, Narayan Laxman.

Art Masters' Examination.—Dhurandhar, Mahadeo Vishwanath; Agaskar, Shantaram Purushottam; Trindale, Antonio Xavier; Taskar, Laxman Narayan and Talavdekar, Vasantrao Raghunath.

Elementary Examination in Architecture.—Bandekar, Baburao Govind; Concescio, Vincent Joseph; Cooper, Phiroz Edulji; Dabdy, Coover Jiwanji; Malik, Shantaram Keshiram; Mestry, Gopal Mahadeo; Naik, Namabhai Pazdurang; Pednekar, Krishnarao Babnoba; Rangnekar, Vasudeo Dattaram; Saraf Raghunath Baburao; Sukla, Manoklal Bhaishankar; Tumboli, Nadir Sorabji; Pavaskar, Mahadeo Dhondu; Chitale, Laxman Mahadeo; Desai, Mahadeo Balaji; Gokhale Ganesh Balvant; Killekar, Pandurang Yeshwant and Sathe, Bhaskar Sitaram.

Intermediate Examination in Architecture.—Desai, Maganlal Ambalal; Goevekar, Shankar Govind; Kalkundri, Ganesh Shankar; Kapadia, Rustomji Muncherji; Khan, Framji Cawasji; Nawathe, Vishnu Balvant; Pagi, Matibhai Bhulabhai; Pastakia, Shiawax Cowasji; Pendharkar, Keshao Vaman; Potdar, Vasant Chintaman; Sao, Shantaram Shamrao; Taraporewala, Kershasp Bhiccaji; Wadke Bholanath Purshotamji; Carpenter, Mangalbhai Shunjisha; Shah, Natvarlal Chhaganlal and Vaishnav, Lajashankar Manishankar.

Advanced Examination in Architecture.—Adwalpalkar, Ramchandra Mangesh; Beri, Dattatraya Kashinath; Dhond, Shivram Ramchandra; Gilder, Ardeshir Nowroji; Gilder, Framroz Nowroji; Joshi, Chhotalal N.; Joshi, Raghunath Laxman; Kajale Narayan Govind; Khan, Vajeehoddin Saiedoddin; Nadodwala, Sorabji Buricrji; Pathare, Khanderao Pandurang; Savardekar, Tukaram Mukund and Tavaria, Jamsetji Bomanji.

GUJRAT EDUCATION CONFERENCE.

In Mr. Veerbal H. Mehta's letter re: Gujarat Educational Conference, appearing in our issue of Monday last, the sentence beginning with the words "Conferences for the annual interchange or exposition of views," should read as follows:—"Conferences for the annual interchange or exposition of views are good in themselves, and in the beginning, when spectators and oratorical efforts are needed for the first awakening of a people as a means of creating public opinion. But where public opinion is fairly existent, the business of the leaders is to see it takes practical shape."

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

A SIX PART CHAPLIN COMEDY.

The Excelsior management are putting up an especially expensive bill this week, having no less than three star attractions, for the Cinema-goer there is the famous Chaplin in a six-part comedy called "Tillie's Punctured Romance," which in itself contains two lady star artistes in the persons of Marie Dressler, who is the leading character commedienne on the American stage and Mabel Normand renowned for her beauty and great fund of humour as well. Chaplin in a six-part comedy seems rather taxing even for that resourceful comedian and it will be curious to see how he will be able to bear such a weighty production on his slender shoulders and unstable feet. Nevertheless we may expect some riotous scenes in the comedy line with three such famous comedians in the leading rôles. The love film, of course, could stand by itself to draw crowds, but the Excelsior mean to maintain their reputation of going one better themselves, so will have some first-class variety acts in addition to this and the "Dick and Dorothy Trio" whose refined and clever dancing have fill'ed the house for the past week. The new-comers comprise the Robert Dimont Trio, who present an acrobatic sketch called "The Hotel Turn Over" the stage is set like the lobby of a first-class New York Hotel, including a lift or elevator as it is termed in that city and some extraordinary acrobatic feats are given, like the Dick and Dorothy Trio, they are a youthful and enterprising trio who manage to invest even comedy tumbling with originality. Rodger and Temple also appear in vocal scenes, the first one being "Jack and His Lass." These artistes who have been delayed in arrival owing to very rough seas in the Bay of Bengal, where there has recently been a particularly violent cyclone, make a speciality of harmonious singing and elaborate staging and should specially appeal to Excelsior patrons. Despite the enormous expense of the programme this week popular prices will rule and it is safe to prophesy a record week as a result. A special half price matinee of "Tillie's Punctured Romance" will be given on Sunday at 4-30 p.m. for the benefit of suburban patrons.

ROBERT DE MONT TRIO.

Three clever acrobats appearing at the Excelsior.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

COMEDIES AND FARCES.

A novel cinema bill will be presented at the Royal Opera House to-morrow night consisting of two comedies, two farces and the Pathé Gazette. To this programme Universal contribute three numbers and Pathé two, so it is a joining of the forces of the two biggest moving picture firms in the world.

The star of all these star films is "A Social Lion," an adventure of Ted Allen, a Western Cattle King, who marries a rich New York girl and transforms himself from a cowboy to a society idol. The tale is brimfull of humour while the settings, both on a big cattle ranch and in exclusive New York drawing rooms, are perfect.

A comic episode in the life of a policeman forms the plot for "The Rise and Fall of Officer 13." Unlike the ordinary run of film farces this has a distinctly strong story. The same may be said for "The Duel at Dawn," which, without exaggeration, is one long scream of laughter. Some pretty scenes are screened in the comedy "In Humble Guise."

To-night provides the two last opportunities for seeing "Jewel," a film which realises all the good things that have been said and written about it, both as regards its plot and the manner in which it is acted. It should certainly not be missed.

NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA.

After an extremely successful week with the picture Damon and Pythias, which closed yesterday, the New Alexandra Cinema will from to-day present a famous Ambrosio Masterpiece "The Alsatian Teacher." It is a wonderful picture depicting an episode of the present gigantic struggle going on in France. There is no phase of French history which the Ambrosio Company illustrates with greater skill than that of the earlier stirrings of the Alsatians against their German tyrants. Now France is once again facing the hereditary enemy and this subject recalls the gallant efforts of the French patriots of to-day. It is a good example of the generous staging which it is Ambrosio's habit to give their films, and the plot is one of those clever compounds of intrigue and passion in which the Italian maker excels. It is the sad and painful story of a poor teacher who in his rough and hard life has only two powerful sublime affections, "His Country and His Family." France, however, had not yet passed the frontiers in order to free the unredeemed soil which eagerly desired to tear asunder the hateful stranger's oppression, . . . that the torn and bare-footed tribe of little Alsatians have already learned to hide in their weak breasts the ardent love for their defending brothers, can not refrain from crying "Vive La France." The ardent patriot is condemned, his sacred affections are violated by the brutal Huns, war breaks out, the poor creature is obliged to point his German musket to his French brethren advancing, a flight is decided, frightful, desperate, but what is flight against betrayal and the poor man, encouraged by a cowardly laid out stratagem, returns to his home, is taken prisoner, and is condemned to be shot. But a kind-hearted creature succeeds in getting him freed from his tormentors. The programme also includes a two reel roaring comic, featuring the English Comedian "Billie Ritchie" and a keystone comic.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A BANK MANAGER.

FOUR CONSTABLES CHARGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, May 12.

The "Punjabee" learns that police enquiries into the murder of Mr. Priestley, late Agent, Alliance Bank of Simla, who was found murdered in the Lawrence Gardens three or four months ago, are complete and the accused are now being tried by Mr. Keough, Additional District Magistrate, Lahore.

The proceedings are being held in camera. There are said to be more than 80 witnesses in the case, out of whom more than half have already been examined. The proceedings in the Magistrate's Court are expected to be over before the end of this month when the accused will probably take their trial before the Sessions Judge.

The accused are four constables of the Charing Cross Police Station, Lahore, one of whom has turned approver.

DEPORTEE V. DEPORTEE.

ECHO OF A SWADESHI ENTERPRISE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, May 12.

An interesting case arising out of the Swadeshi agitation in Bengal came for hearing to-day at the High Court before Mr. Justice Fletcher in which both the plaintiff and the defendant are deportees. This was a suit brought by Subodh Chandra Mullick against Manoranajan Guha to recover Rs. 5,000.

Mr. B. L. Mitter who appeared for the plaintiff, said that his client was a very foolish young man who allowed himself to be drawn into the vortex of the swadeshi agitation a few years ago, one result of which was that he had been relieved of almost all his money. In 1914 the defendant Guha induced Mullick and one S. N. Tagore to enter into an agreement with him in regard to a mine which Guha owned in the Hazaribagh District. By the agreement Mullick was bled to the extent of Rs. 40,000, and Tagore Rs. 16,000. They formed a company with a capital of Rs. 80,000, with Mullick as managing director. On the 27th June, 1913, Guha persuaded Mullick to give him Rs. 5,000 and take an assignment of a certain sum of Rs. 5,000 which he claimed as due to him out of the business. Tagore was no party to it and the present suit was brought upon that document. Government refused sanction to the company and they began to work the mine themselves. Mullick was given possession of the mine, but after two months he was driven out by the defendant.

His lordship held it was a matter of accounts and referred it to the Commissioner for taking accounts as against the defendant.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, May 12.

The market for jute mill shares opened dull and uninteresting with sellers again preponderating over buyers. Business was reported on a very small scale with hardly sufficient inquiry to really test the market. In other directions the market was equally uninteresting. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Burra Dhemo 10.

Jute:—Barnagore ord 95; Budge Budge ord 405, 406, 407; Clive ord 117,117/8, 118, 118/8; Delhousie ord 260, 261, 264, 265; Delta ord 497, to 415; Empire ord 33/6, 33/10, 34/4, 34/6; Fort Gloster ord 400; Fort William ord 127; Kamarhaty ord 337, 335/8, 341, 342; Northbrook ord 3/8, 30/4; Standard ord 298.

Tea:—Dessai and Parbattia 23; Debra Dun 199, 200; Suragaon 19/8, 19/12.

Miscellaneous:—Calcutta Tramways 98-99; Ryam Sugar 14/4, 14/8, 14/12.

Government paper, three and a half per cent, was quoted at Rs. 80-10 to Rs. 80-12 and small lots were done at Rs. 81 to Rs. 81-4

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, May 12.

Light local rainfall is reported from Lower Burma and the Himalayas, west of Nainital and only a few falls occurring elsewhere.

The chief amounts are:—One inch at Cuttack and one and a half at Shillong.

The temperature remains low in the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province and Kashmir.

Forecast:—A decrease of rainfall in the western Himalayas.

RURAL SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. Thakkar has shown in your columns how the present rural schools differ from their namesakes of seven years ago. The greatest mischief they are doing is to deny English education to village students. They teach only upto the third standard and the course is quite different from the full grade primary school course. We are often told that it is quite necessary for the health and the growth of the pupil that he should not pass his Matriculation examination before the 16th year, though it generally takes away from him some of the necessary period for the preparation for the I. C. S. And here the Educational Department is trying to exact from a lad of nine or eight even, what no sane man would expect from a grown up boy of 16 or 17. He is made to learn book-keeping—and every one knows how difficult the Indian method is—and to draw deeds of sale. Over and above all these hardships this rural student, who is made to cram much more than one in the full grade primary fourth standard, suffers the calamity of being debarred from entrance to any English school because he does not possess the 4th standard certificate. English education is ruthlessly denied to our lads when that alone can secure in their after life a meagre maintenance. English is made the medium of every branch of learning, industrial, technical, agricultural, nay even Sanskrit and in75 out of every 100 schools obstacles are placed in the way to English education in a country where four villages out of five have no schools at all. The Educational Department seems determined on limiting English education to only the non-agriculturists and they too cannot sufficiently enjoy the boon as naturally the agricultural villages of India cannot have them in large numbers. The Director argues that it is only an experiment but people are forced to think that there is some determinate policy behind it. An Agri village which can support a decent boarding for its High School students in Bombay, got a rural school changed into a full grade primary school only after hard efforts and persistent representations. The people were told flatly that they were agriculturists and need not bother themselves with English education. They had ultimately to show that the lands were not sufficient to keep them and they could not live without service. Thanks to the Department it did not urge that for years they did live without English education and what they could do for so many centuries might and should be done for a few years more. Would our honourable members in the Council realise the difficulties of those who returned them and try to bring this experiment to a speedy close before it has done much mischief.—Yours, etc.

S. V. LALIT.
Panjrapola's Chawl, Gaywadi, Bombay.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. A. V. Thakkar, of the Servants of India Society, and "The Bombay Chronicle" will be rendering a very valuable service to the cause of the dumb and the illiterate villagers if they will kindly continue to bring to light the harm, the recent conversion of primary schools has done and will continue to do until the old state of things is restored. Rasham school boys and girls referred to in the article were fortunate that they had a Bavla school at a distance of about two miles. But the village Androda in the Daskroi British taluk, about ten kos from Ahmedabad, another victim of the retrograde policy, has a still sadder story to tell, having no school in the neighbourhood to go to for its sons and daughters. The school at that place taught vernacular higher standards before the change but now even the Bania boys of that place forget how to read and write as they are compelled to leave the school immediately after they pass vernacular third standard at the age of about eight years, having no further use of what they might have learnt in their infancy. When I visited the village, about two months back, there were about forty students in the whole school under only one teacher, while a similar village with equal population under Baroda State had three schools and not less than 200 students in all.—Yours, etc.,

NAGINDAS A. ADATIA.
21 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

KHOJA LADIES' MEETING AT SANTA CRUZ.

Mrs. Sonbai Rahim Jenlabdin, President of the public meeting of Khoja Ladies recently held at Santa Cruz, has received the following acknowledgment to her letter on the latest distinction conferred by his Majesty the King-Emperor on H. H. the Aga Khan and the generous contribution made by the Khoja ladies of Santa Cruz to the War Fund:—

Government House,
Mahableshwar,
9th May, 1916.

Dear Madam,

I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of yor telegram, dated the 8th instant regarding the resolution passed at public meeting of the Khoja Ladies of Santa Cruz on the distinction conferred by his Majesty the King-Emperor upon his Highness the Aga Khan, and to say that it will be transmitted to the proper quarter.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon also desires me to acknowledge your telegram of the same date and to thank the Khoja Ladies of Santa Cruz for their generous contribution to the War Relief Fund.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) J. CREAR.

SIND AFFAIRS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—My friends in Sind are on the wrong move. They seem to be a little jealous of the treatment Dharwar and Karwar are getting. They want Government to withdraw the powers given to the Commissioner of Sind and they want to be directly under the Bombay Government. Some patriotic Sindhis want to go and commit suicide, I mean, they want to be placed under the Punjab. Anything else than the present state of things seems to be welcome to the Sindhis.

I think, an autonomous Sind is far better than complete amalgamation with either Bombay or the Punjab. So far as the judiciary is concerned Sind is independent. People from its far off districts are not required to come down to Bombay as men from Karwar have to do. Sindhis should agitate for the appointment of Indians as Judicial Commissioners rather than that their appeals be heard by the Bombay High Court.

The status of the Commissioner of Sind should be raised. He should be styled the Chief Commissioner and there should be a Local Legislative Council as in Assam with a non-official majority. In other respects Sind is independent of Bombay even now. It should thank its stars that it is. Otherwise Karachi would have remained an obscure port like Karwar and the Dayaram Jethmal College would have had to wait like the Karnatak College *sine die*.

No doubt Sindhis feel a little hurt that a Commissioner rules them. That is why I suggest the appointment of a Chief Commissioner responsible to the Government of India direct. It will ensure the appointment of an experienced Civilian and it will be good to have a responsible officer on the spot whose interests would be centred in Sindh itself, and not on any post in the Bombay Executive Council.

Supposing the present demands of Sind are acceeded to and the Sind Commissioner is reduced to the position of a receiving and despatching post office like other commissioners, what will be the result? Orders no doubt, would be issued by the Governor-in-Council but are Sindhis so ignorant as to suppose that Government would not consult the Commissioner? On the contrary, though ostensibly his Excellency in Council will act, it will be on the advice of the Commissioner of Sind in 999 cases out of 1,000. The only result will be that the Commissioner will be irresponsible to public opinion acting as he does behind the scenes.

No! As one really caring for the good of Sind I should like to request the leaders of Sind to calmly consider the question once again. What have the Beharees done? Is the Andhra movement lost upon them? Let them agitate for a Chief Commissioner with a Council and an absolutely independent province of their own under the Government of India. They possess all the machinery necessary for an absolutely independent province. If Sind had a Chief Commissioner, would the broad guage railway from Delhi to Sind have been postponed so long? Are the Sindhis quite sure that the Presidency Government are as enthusiastic as themselves about the development of Karachi? Why is direct connection between Karachi and Aden not allowed still?

Under the scheme proposed the Chief Commissioner would be always at Karachi readily accessible and enjoying powers which if he means he can use for the good of his people. Commissioners in the Presidency proper are helpless. They cannot take any action on their own move. As for the Presidency Government they are too far. They cannot see anything beyond Poona and Bombay. They have conveniently forgotten that they rule over 22 districts excluding Sind so far as the appointment of senators is concerned.

How many Sindhis have been appointed Fellows of the Bombay University during the last 20 years? Only one! The real remedy is to agitate for a University of their own at Karachi. The Director of Public Instruction appoints Fellows whose travelling allowance is not likely to amount to much. Though one comes from Hyderabad (Deccan) to attend the Senate, it does not matter however.

Karnatak and Sind are in the same boat so far as neglect by Government is concerned. But how much more fortunate is Sind than the Karnatak? Is Sind willing to exchange its fortunes with the Karnatak—give us a college of our own, a port of our own and a Commissioner with large powers, a Judical Bench to decide our cases at Dharwar? We shall simply jump at the offer. Let Sind be amalgamated with the Presidency to its heart's content? Yours, etc.

A KARNATAKI.

HOBART PARK FAIR AT OOTACAMUND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
OOTACAMUND, May 12.

The Hobart Park has been quite alive since noon to-day, it being the occasion of the Hobart Park fair. The hill tribes marched in to the accompaniment of Kotta music and numbering over 5,000, just before the arrival of their Excellencies, under the command of Bellie Gowda, a leading member of the Badga community.

On arrival their Excellencies were received by General Sir Phayre, Mr. Knapp and members of the Executive Committee. The Boy Scouts were drawn up at the entrance.

Their Excellencies walked round the extensive grounds and visited the various booths and stalls making purchases at each.

One of the booths is devoted to a collection of recruiting posters issued in England since the war began and kindly lent by Lady Pentland. At the entrance a sepoy was placed with orders that no one should enter until the fair was declared open. His Excellency was the first to get to the entrance and the sepoy being alive to his duties brought out the remark "hookum nihin."

The various attractions included music by the bands of the Governor, the Maharajah of Mysore and the Nilgiri Volunteers.

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Domestic Occurrences.

DEATHS.

HAKIM—Bai Dhunbaijee wife of the late Mr. Pirojshaw Merwanji Hakim. Aged 58, Null Bazar, on 10th May.

BAXTER—Baby Rustomji, son of Pestonji Heerjibhoy Baxter. Aged 1½ years, Bandora, on 11th May.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Saturday, May 13, 1916.

WHAT WE ARE FIGHTING FOR.

Amidst the spectacular events of the war and the feelings of bitterness and hate which are their inevitable concomitants, there is always the danger that the real object for which we are fighting should be obscured. It is, therefore, imperative to dwell from time to time on this vital issue. Mr. Asquith's speech to the French senators and deputies during their visit to London in mail week, besides being in many respects the most notable utterance he has made since the war, contained a declaration of the purpose and policy of the Allies with regard to this world-wide war which was as emphatic as it was unmistakable. It was notable as much for the occasion of his making it as for what it said. For its purpose was not merely to enlighten neutral opinion as to the aims of the Allies but also to enlighten the German people. Mr. Asquith was in effect replying to the challenge of the German Chancellor made a few days previously that he should define his terms.

It will be remembered that in November 1914, Mr. Asquith declared that the terms upon which the Allies were prepared to conclude peace were the accomplishment of the purposes for which they took up arms; among these purposes he included the complete and final destruction of the military domination of Prussia. Mr. Asquith's phrase has become since then a rallying cry for the Allies, but, unfortunately, like many a rallying cry, it had the effect of rallying both the parties,—friends as well as foes. With characteristic readiness, the German Government perverted the plain meaning of the phrase with a view to strengthen their attitude of the injured party in the struggle and to create in the minds of the German people a wholly false impression of the aims of the Allies. They played upon the fears of the people, and represented the objects of the Allies to be the strangling of Germany, wiping her off the map, destroying the "free exercise of her peaceful endeavours." "The enemy wants to destroy united free Germany," said Herr von Bethmann Hollweg in the speech to which Mr. Asquith replied. There could be no greater travesty of Mr. Asquith's declaration about the destruction of Prussian military domination. But it is just such travesties that are greedily absorbed by warring peoples and strengthen their wavering resolution. And, as Lord Cromer remarks in a letter to "The Times," the statement of the German Chancellor, which is quoted above, probably embodies what the vast majority of Germans themselves believe. It is of course a fiction that has no foundation in fact and is the chief part of the manufactured German case against the Allies. It was, therefore, opportune as well as desirable that Mr. Asquith should have repudiated it with a clearness and emphasis that he alone can command, by telling the world what he really meant when he said in 1914 that the Allies would not sheathe the sword until the military domination of Prussia is wholly and finally destroyed. What he meant was that the Allies were determined to make an end of the State system,—unique to Germany and the invention of the Prussian military caste,—which acknowledges no rights in other States, in whose eyes international treaties are mere scraps of paper and which, above all, makes German necessity a sufficient ground for violating all laws of humanity as well as nations. The breaking of this military domination means the liberation of Europe and this has been, as it is, the aim of the Allies. The task before them is therefore to defeat the evil system that has brought this world catastrophe upon the world, manifested in the Prussian brutal contempt for moral law, denial of rights of small States, betrayal of agreements and aggressive claim to rule the world by force.

It is not the business of the Allies, as Lord Cromer says, to dictate how the vile growth of junkerdom shall be brought under effective control. That is for the Germans themselves to say. But, to quote Lord Cromer again, the Allies have to show to Germany that "her present policy and system of government constitute a curse both to themselves and the rest of the civilised world." And the only way to accomplish this is to break the sword of Prussia, to destroy the prestige of the military caste, and to impose such penalties as stern justice dictates. Only two courses are possible for the world,—"to Prussianise its democracies or democratise its Prussias." Mr. Asquith has placed himself and the Great Powers for whom he speaks on the side of democracy. So that as a result of the war what the Allies are resolved to establish is, to quote the historic declaration of Mr. Asquith, "the principle that international problems must be handled by free negotiation on equal terms between free peoples, and that this settlement shall no longer be hampered and swayed by the overmastering dictation of a Government controlled by a military caste." That is what he meant by the destruction of the military domination of Prussia! Nothing more, but as he insisted, nothing less. Two truths, therefore, must be made to permeate the German mind. First, that whatever the sacrifies, the people arrayed against Prussian junkerdom will not sheathe the sword until the liberty of Europe and therefore of the world is secured by its destruction. The Germans must also recognise that it is not the political structure of their country that is threatened and that when they have shown evidence of being willing and able to be neighbourly with others, others will be neighbourly with them.

Notes of the Day

The Irish Enquiry.

The appointment of Lord Hardinge as Chairman of the Commission of Enquiry into the recent risings in Ireland is a very wise step. Nobody can be better trusted to conduct the enquiry with impartiality and an absence of the spirit of revenge which the Unionist press,—whose attitude is different in this respect to that of Sir Edward Carson,—would like to see employed. "The Times", of course shrieks for a "strong executive." There has been enough of the strong executive in Ireland and if "The Times" and the class it represents have not learnt by this time that the strong executive has been responsible for the production of the spirit of irreconcilability among a certain element, which made the rebellion possible, other people,—and we trust the majority of the public of the United Kingdom,—are strongly impressed with this fact. The futility of the attempt to make a rebellion, the obvious loyalty of the bulk of the Irish people and the fact, mentioned by Mr. Redmond in the House of Commons that there are over 150,000 Irishmen in the Army,—nearly as many as the total of the original Expeditionary Force,—make it preposterous to imagine that any good purpose can be served by dealing with Ireland in "The Times" manner. A change in the executive is certainly needed. The Dublin Castle gang must be got rid of. To increase the "strong" element *à la* "Times" would be merely to provoke fresh discontent and make the work of future Sinn Feiners easier.

A Belated Apology.

Germany's belated apology to America for the sinking of the Sussex is abject enough, but it is hardly likely to be acceptable in view of subsequent events, which have shown that submarine commanders are still just as liable to "mistakes" of the kind for which Germany pretends to be repentant in the case of the Sussex. However, the apology shows at least that the German Government is at last taking a serious view of American protests and that the lead of the "big torpedo" press is no longer to be followed. The Note, of course, has its grim humour and is not free from the impertinence for which the Wilhelmstrasse is noted. The idea that any submarine commander could suppose that a cross-channel packet was a warship is not likely to be entertained, we imagine, even in Washington. Nobody will believe for a moment that the commander, who has now been punished "appropriately" for carrying out orders, was in any doubt whatever as to the character of the vessel which faced him, and the suggestion that he "formed his judgment too hastily" is an excuse *pour rire*. But, in spite of all this, the apology might have gone down if it had not come after the despatch of the United States most recent Note, demanding immediate and unequivocal assurances.

The Wimbledon Election.

Reuter made a bad blunder in telegraphing the result of the by-election at Wimbledon on April 20th. The figures were given as Coats (Coalition candidate) 8070; Kennedy Joness (Independent), 1,159. It will be remembered that in a telegram the same day, discussing the settlement of the Cabinet crisis, Reuter remarked that the Wimbledon election result had contributed to the compromise, showing as it did, that opinion in the country was fairly equally divided between the opponents of the Coalition and their supporters. This seemed a peculiarly fatuous remark in view of the figures of the election as given by Reuter itself. It now appears, however, that the poll of the Independent candidate was of a far more substantial character and came within 1,800 of that of the Coalition candidate. Considering that Mr. Chaplin's majorities used to be five or six thousand and that the Coalition candidate had the organisations of both political parties working in his support on this occasion, the Independent candidate did remarkably well. The result hardly justified Reuter's comment that the country was fairly equally divided, but it shows that it was not so ridiculous as it appeared. As a matter of fact the figures given in the cable as the total poll of the defeated candidate were those of the majority scored by Sir Stuart Coats.

Insulting a German.

"Save us from our friends" is a maxim that applies to the case of an idea as much as of an individual. The implication contained is, of course, that the friend is hopelessly foolish. This reflection arises in the mind on reading the facts of the case reported from Mysore in which a German charged a British subject with having offered him undue insult,—and the result of the case. If it is true that the accused in the case called the complainant a barbarian, a villain, a scoundrel and so forth without provocation simply because he was a German,—and the fact that he was asked by the Court to apologise suggests that this is so,—the Deputy Commissioner who heard the case seems to have singularly misunderstood the true object for which the Allies are fighting, as he has surely ignored the fundamental principles of British justice, in having allowed the strange plea of the accused which in effect amounts to this that the complainant being a German ceases to be a human being, entitled to ordinary justice. We trust there was some more substantial reason for dismissing the complaint.

"Zoolum" by Railway Porters.

A correspondent writes to us drawing attention to the hardships of railway passengers at Jetalsar Junction in Kathiawar. The grievance mentioned by the correspondent will be readily recognised by the travelling public as not being peculiar only to Jetalsar junction. It is a common enough feature of the lot which railway passengers have often to put up with at many other junctions on the railway systems in India. Not to go further, it is rampant at the railway termini in Bombay, notably, at Victoria Terminus, as any traveller,—especially the third class passenger,—would testify. The hardship mentioned by the correspondent is this. As soon as a train steams in, porters begin shouting "mazur, mazur" ("coolv, coolv") and the moment any passenger indicates that he wants one, several porters rush up and he who first handles the baggage takes out the passenger's goods and puts them on the platform without settling his hire or allowing the passenger time to do so. When the luggage has to be taken out of the station or transferred from one platform to another the porter's game of "zaberdust" commences. He names an amount which is about four times the usual and reasonable charge. He does not budge for a pie less. The passenger, on appealing to other porters, even when they are without fare, finds they are all "ek-dil" and refuse to come to the rescue of the passenger. Appeals to railway authorities on the spot are found to be of little avail, though there is a recognised scale of charges for hire of these porters, while ironical notices are put up that porters' services are free. Ultimately the traveller is obliged to pay the porter whatever he and his comrades have conspired to mulct him of. The more illiterate the traveller the greater the "zoolum."

PROPOSED AIR MINISTRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 12.

The "Daily Telegraph" states that the Government has decided to create an Air Ministry and that Lord Curzon will be the Controller.

IN FAMINE LAND.

Not many years ago he was a happy contented farmer. Vithal had been one of the leading men of the village, father of a little family, earning, though with hard work, an honest and a comfortable living from his twenty acres. But of late years, times had been bad. And year after year of anxiety had befallen him, as it had a good many of his fellow agriculturists. The seasons had been hard. The monsoons had failed, or were fickle. His small savings from previous years had gradually disappeared. Only last year he had sold the last ornaments in the house, his wife's silver bangles and anklets, to meet various demands. His cattle were in a bad way. The Government assessment had to be paid year after year, as he did not want to have his one means of livelihood forfeited. He had looked forward to better skies this year. But the rains had failed again. And he stood faced with ruin, misery, suffering, starvation. One by one the household things went to the sowkar. And with the petty sums realised, he struggled to keep his family; till now a few earthen pots were the only articles left in that once happy home. He had tried to sell his cattle. But in years of scarcity, who would buy them, even for a trifle? Two months ago they had all perished. The spectre of hunger began to rave from village to village, for miles and miles around. It was famine at last. He wondered soon if there would be any food left in the world. A little bag of flour was all he had.

Ganpat, his sixteen-year-old son, had left home two months ago. He had said he would go somewhere, however far it was, to find work, and bring home some food. But he had not been heard of since. The village was soon in the throes of famine. Now and then a charitable soul had come round distributing handfuls of corn. But these handfuls could not last long. The leaves of the trees were disappearing fast. And then it came to plants and roots; and finally to the patiently gathered roots of grass, eaten to lesson the awful pangs, to keep skin and soul together. The nearest relief-works were miles away. It was, moreover, no use going to them, even if it was to earn an anna or two. Some of the village had gone there, but had to return as the works were crowded out. There was no relief left, save perhaps that of death. And death soon began its work of relief in the village. Yet in its shadow there was patience enough; there was resignation to the inevitable, to the grim tragedy of *Karma*.

TRAFFIC IN CHILDREN.

Cold, feeble, clad in a rag, Vithal one morning walked to a pond at some distance from the village, the nearest pond that was not dry, to fetch some water home. A little ditch of water was still there. Near it he saw an old man lie, almost lifeless; too feeble even to lift his hand to drive away the crows that were pecking at him. Who could it be but his old teacher and friend Kalian? He had dropped on his way to the water, and not far from it. Vithal scared the crows away, brought some water, and sat by the good old man till his sufferings were at an end. On his return he heard some missionaries had been round, trying to save some children, and distribute some corn. There had been sellers of children. There had been few buyers. Some days ago he had heard that some children were sold to some charitable buyers. The missionaries had obtained six. They had been round Vithal's cottage. But Mira had always been a devoted and affectionate mother. She could not think of her ten-year-old Hira, and her five-year-old Mohun torn from her. The children the missionaries were taking with them, were crying bitterly; and so were their parents. And Mira could not also bear to think of her little ones made Ferringees. The Hindu mother said she would rather see them die. But when he heard about the missionaries, Vithal thought that Hira and Mohun would have lived at least, would have been brought up by them even though it might have been as Ferringees. But Mira listened in vain to their persuasions. And the missionaries' *Sigrum* had driven away.

It was only a matter of a few days now, of slow torture and lingering agony. Death would be relief indeed. But while there was life, there was still hope. A charitable hand might yet pass through the village, even though it be to prolong the struggle. By this time the greater part of the village were laid at rest. The moans of anguish were becoming fewer. But it was a more tragic wail. Fathers, mothers, sons, daughters, brothers, sisters, had succumbed one by one. And those they left behind, even for a while, sat by the terrible spectacle, and awaited their turn. Both Vithal and Mira were living skeletons by now. Four long days passed. At night they clasped the children to keep them warm. There was, of course, no bed save a tattered old blanket. They had saved some flour. But that was for the children. What *would* become of them? They baked it over the fire of a few dry twigs. Another long day passed. The struggle was at its keenest; and by the morrow they thought [illegible] would we all over. The children suffered and cried. Mira tied the bread round [illegible]'s waist. Next morning they moved slowly to the temple close by, and threw [illegible] on the steps. They bowed to [illegible] invoking within, and muttered a few [illegible] children. There Krishna to protect the [illegible] was not long was no one else who could. Mira sat by before Vithal passed away in her arms. his body, with the child [illegible] mother was gone. The father had gone [illegible] she too had ending. . . By the evening the children lay by ed her sufferings, that night, still clasping their dead parents. In the morning the dead [illegible] through the village. official cart for freight. It stopped here and with its grim load picked up the dead. At the temple it stopped. Two fierce looking [illegible]

(Continued on page 10.)

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

THE SUSSEX OUTRAGE.

GERMANY'S CONTRITE SPIRIT.

VERDUN ATTACK SLACKENING.

TURKS HEADING FOR THE TIGRIS IN CAUCASUS.

A fresh German Note is to be sent to the United States, intimating that the commander of the German submarine which torpedoed the Sussex, has been punished, and reparation is to be offered.

The survivors of the Cymric emphasise that the German submarine commander broke all rules of warfare, even those which Germany herself laid down.

A semi-official statement from Paris explains the methods of meeting German attacks at Verdun. The enemy's repeated attacks are shown to bring no tactical advantage, but only over growing losses. In warfare of this kind, attack inevitably exhausts itself more than defence. The latest communiqué reports appreciable slackening of German activities in the Verdun region.

The Russians having overcome the mountain difficulties, are advancing downhill and pursuing the Turks, who are heading for the Tigris Valley.

The Russians have occupied Kasrishirin in the direction of Baghdad.

A Commission of Enquiry consisting of Lord Hardinge (Chairman), Mr. Justice Shearman and Sir McKenzie Chalmers, has been appointed to enquire into the causes of the Irish outbreak and the conduct and degree of responsibility of the Civil and Military authorities. Lord Wimborne, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, has resigned.

Mr. Asquith has gone to Ireland. It is stated that Mr Asquith intends sounding Irish opinion as to the possibility of a compromise on the Home Rule question.

The "Daily Telegraph" states that the Government has decided to create an Air Ministry and that Lord Curzon will be the Controller.

Mr. Chamberlain has announced that India would not be represented at the Paris Conference.

"Eyewitness" in Mesopotamia gives a diary of the siege of Kut, which shows that the garrison abandoned the town out of sheer hunger.

SHACKLETON RELIEF EXPEDITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 12.

Dr. Mawson has arrived to confer regarding the Shackleton Relief expedition.

GERMANY APOLOGISES TO AMERICA.

A HUMBLE NOTE TO WASHINGTON.

SINKING OF THE SUSSEX.

GERMANY CLIMBS DOWN.

APOLOGETIC NOTE TO AMERICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, May 10.

Mr. Gerard has notified the Government that a fresh German Note is about to be sent. He intimates that the commander of the German submarine, which torpedoed the Sussex, has been punished and states that reparation has been offered.

SINCERE REGRET EXPRESSED.

AN INDEMNITY OFFERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, May 11.

The German Note regarding the Sussex declares that while the submarine commander acted in the *bona-fide* belief that he was facing a warship when he torpedoed the Sussex, nevertheless he formed his judgment too hastily and did not act in accordance with instructions.

Therefore, the Note admits frankly, that the assurances given to the United States were not adhered to in this instance and expresses sincere regret at the deplorable accident.

The Note says that the commander has been appropriately punished and offers an indemnity to injured Americans.

THE CYMRIC CRIME.

ALL RULES OF WARFARE VIOLATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 11.

The survivors of the Cymric emphasise that the German submarine commander broke all rules of warfare, even those which Germany herself laid down. The survivors were left in a rough sea in open boats almost without the prospect of rescue.

A very gallant deed was performed by the captain and the wireless operator who returned to the sinking liner and dispatched a message of help and awaited an answer. They were throughout in great danger.

STEAMER SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 11.

The steamer Dolcoath has been sunk.

FRENCH SUBMARINE'S SUCCESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, May 11.

A French submarine sank an enemy transport laden with war material in the Lower Adriatic.

GERMANY'S AGONY OF THE WAR.

NO COHERENT PLANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 12.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—

The Petrograd correspondent of the "Morning Post," who generally adopts an optimistic view, flouts the report that the enemy contemplates a combined naval and military attack upon Riga.

The correspondent inclines to the theory that Germany has no longer any coherent plan for prolonging the agony of the war. She continues to exhibit liveliness throughout the front, but her operations, he holds are really of a defensive nature.

Instead of raising the East against Europe, she is now considering whether she can afford to continue to assist the Turks to defend their country.

Again so far from breaking the French lines, the Germans are subjected to constant counter-attacks, which promise unpleasant consequences.

Germany indeed, the correspondent proceeds, is obliged to patch up the leaks in her defences in view of the rising tide represented by the augmentation of the forces of the Allies. With her supplies of men failing, the patching material must be withdrawn, which means that perilously their places are left in the German defences.

The military correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," dealing with the position in Russia, considers it possible that the Germans may attempt to repeat their *coup* of 1915 either to the north or south of Pinsk marshes, whereupon the Anglo-French armies must strike with their whole strength, having previously concentrated in France all their available land forces.

GERMAN METHODS AT VERDUN.

OCCASION EVER-GROWING LOSSES.

ATTACKS BRING NO TACTICAL ADVANTAGE.

(BEUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, May 11.

A semi-official statement explains the methods of meeting German attacks at Verdun. It says:—

Under a deluge of large shells the French begin to yield small parts of the first-line and then as soon as the storm has passed the infantry rushes forward and recaptures them.

The enemy is unable to hold torn-up ground of which his bombardment enables him to effect the precarious occupation and any attempt at further advance is broken against formidable obstacles.

There is a growing discrepancy between the efficiency of the enemy's heavy artillery and the strength of his infantry.

Consequently his repeated attacks bring him no tactical advantage, but only ever-growing losses, as in warfare of this kind, attack inevitably exhausts itself more than defence. The enemy's persistency is no reason for alarm but the reverse.

SLACKENING OF GERMAN ACTIVITIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, May 10.

This afternoon's communiqué reports appreciable slackening of German activities in the Verdun region. The French achieved minor successes elsewhere.

STRONG GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, May 11.

Last night's communiqué said:—Left of the Meuse after a violent bombardment the Germans strongly attacked in the vicinity of Hill 287. They were completely repulsed leaving prisoners.

A minor French attack on the slopes west of Mort Homme captured a portion of a German trench, together with sixty-two prisoners and two maxims.

FURTHER PHASE OF VERDUN

STRENGTH OF ENEMY INFANTRY WANING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 12.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—

A "Times" telegram from Paris states that some of the German units which took part in Monday's attacks on Verdun lost 50 per cent., of their effectives.

The Paris correspondents generally regard the recent attacks as constituting a fourth and new phase of the battle.

A message to the "Daily Telegraph" states that the power of the German artillery in the Verdun area is undiminished, but the strength of their infantry is waning and they are unable to hold the ground cleared by the guns against counter-attacks. The French infantry is thus clearly superior to that.

During the fourth phase the Germans lost the greater part of three divisions.

BRITISH FRONT.

MINING AND ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 10.

The British communiqué reports mining activity at Fricourt, Souchez, Hulluch and Cuinchy, but the situation is unchanged.

There has been reciprocal artillery activity at Mariecourt, Souchez, Picptin, and St. Eloi.

Our artillery bombarded enemy positions at Boiselles and south of Messines.

WEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

A STRIKING ANNOUNCEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, May 10.

"The time has arrived when Australia should furnish her own war expenditure if not lend money to the Imperial Government."

This striking announcement was made by Mr. Higgs in his budget speech. He added that the wealth of Australia was estimated at a thousand million and the income at two hundred millions.

Nevertheless there was urgent need for economy. He estimated receipts at eighty-nine millions and expenditure at seventy millions. No further export of gold would be allowed during the war. Defence expenditure amounted to seventy-six millions.

CAUCASUS CAMPAIGN.

TURKS HEADINC FOR THE TIGRIS.

RUSHANS IN PURSUIT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, May 11.

The Russians having overcome the mountain difficulties are advancing downhill and pursuing the Turks, who are heading for the Tigris Valley.

The military authorities, however, anticipate a strenuous resistance by the strong fortifications of Khanikin, where the Turks have been heavily reinforced.

ON THE WAY TO BAGHDAD.

RUSSIANS OCCUPY KASRISHIRIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, May 10.

A communiqué says: The Russians have occupied Kasrishirin, in the direction of Baghdad. They took Turkish reserve munitions and provisions and pursued enemy, capturing three guns.

TURKISH ARMY IN SYRIA.

REMOVED TO ARMENIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 12.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—

According to a "Central News" telegram rom Rome, Greek merchants from Alexandretta report that the Turkish Army which was concentrated on Syria for an attack on Egypt has been removed apparently in the direction of Armenia.

Regiments were being continually sent o Damascus and Aleppo to suppress revolts of the hungry populace. The Germans are said to be organising a force 2,50,000 Turks between Erzingan and Diarbekr.

A Russian official communiqué states that the Russian troops have driven the Turks from the range of mountains south of Mush.

PEACE MOVEMENT IN TURKEY

GRAND COUNCIL AT SULTAN'S PALACE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 12.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The "Morning Post's" Salonika correspondent quoting Constantinople messages says, a Grand Council was held at the Sultan's palace to consider the terms of peace. Preachers in principal mosques are urging the people to prepare for liberation. A secret committee is forming and great results are anticipated.

Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent states that Mussa Kazim, a senator, has been appointed Shiekh-Ul-Islam vice Hari Bey.

GERMAN DESIGNS ON RUSSIAN FRONT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 12.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The "Daily Telegraph's" Petrograd correspondent states that the ground on the eastern front has long been practicable and the weather is sultry. The military are puzzled at the calm prevailing and there is difference of opinion as to whether repeated German bombardments not followed by persistent infantry efforts are designed to test the Russian line and mislead the Russians as to the German plans or merely to veil the enemy's weakness and complete absence of intention seriously to attack.

AFTER THE WAR.

EXCLUDING THE ENEMY FROM TRADE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 11.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution expressing the necessity of excluding our enemies after the war from trading in the Empire and the desirability of preferential and reciprocal trading relations between all parts of the Empire and as far as possible with the Allies.

Sir Owen Philipps in a speech stated that British shipping losses owing to submarines amounted to less than five per cent. per annum up to April 30th. He emphasised our urgent need of more and still more merchantmen, which owing to high prices could only be secured by an immense outlay of capital. Hence the capital needed special facilities in the shape of modified taxation or otherwise

IRISH OUTBREAK.

COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY.

LORD HARDINGE APPOINTED CHAIRMAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 10.

In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith stated that the Commission of Enquiry into the outbreak in Ireland would consist of Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, Chairman, Mr. Justice Shearman and Sir McKenzie Chalmers.

The Commission would enquire into the causes of the outbreak and the conduct and degree of responsibility of the civil and military authorities.

Mr. Redmond regretted that the investigation would not have a wider scope.

LORD WIMBORNE RESIGNS.

LORD DERBY MENTIONED AS SUCCESSOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 10.

Lord Wimborne, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, has resigned.

LONDON, May 11.

The Duke of Devonshire, besides Lord Derby, is mentioned in connection with successor to Lord Wimborne.

Mr. Tenant is the latest nominee for the Irish Secretaryship.

THE IRISH REBELS.

FURTHER EXTREME MEASURES NOT NECESSARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 10.

In the Commons. Mr. Asquith said there was reason to believe that there was no further necessity for extreme measures against the Irish rebels, but he could not give any undertaking there anent.

SIR ROGER CASEMENT'S TRIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 11.

Sir Roger Casement will be tried on Monday.

MR. ASQUITH VISITS DUBLIN.

AN ACT OF COURAGEOUS INITIATIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 12.

Mr. Asquith went to Dublin last night. He is expected to return at the beginning of the week.

The Premier's step is compared with his assumption of the War Office when Colonel Seely resigned, and is hailed by the Ministerialist press as an act of courageous, self-sacrificing initiative which should bear good results.

It is stated that the Nationalists, though not consulted, believe hat Mr. Asquith intends sounding Irish opinion as to the possibility of a compromise on the Home Rule question.

The Unionist press is less optimistic. "The Times," which says that Mr. Asquith has forsaken his proper functions in war time for a spectacular expedition, declares that those hoping for a permanent Irish settlement are likely to be disappointed. The Government will have achieved much if it succeeds in establishing a strong executive. "The Times" demands that a clean sweep be made of the present Irish administration.

NATIONALISTS' APPEAL TO PEOPLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 11.

The Nationalist Party appeals to the people of Ireland to support the constitutional movement which has accomplished so much for Ireland during the past fifteen years, and warns the people that the alternative is a futile revolution and anarchy.

LIEBKNECHT'S TRIAL.

SOCIALISTS' MOTION FOR RELEASE DECLINED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, May 11.

The business Committee of the Reichstag has declined the Socialists' motion asking for the release of Leibknecht and the postponement of his trial on a charge of inciting the crowd at the Potsdam demonstration on May 1st.

KUT GARRISON.

DIARY OF THE SIEGE.

TOWN ABANDONED OUT OF SHEER HUNGER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 12.

The following telegram dated the 8th May has been received from "Eye-witness" in Mesopotamia:—

On December 3rd when General Townshend arrived at Kut the force opposing him consisted of four infantry divisions, also some thousands of irregulars.

On the 4th he reported himself on the point of being invested. The enemy's advance guard were ten miles on the main body and five miles behind.

The position he held was a peninsula formed by the loop of the Tigris, 3,200 yards north to south, 1,700 yards wide, and on the right bank, he held a liquorice factory and a village, fortified and garrisoned by two battalions.

He was invested on all sides except the west. His troops were worn out with the long fighting march from Ctesiphon. He sent steamers and barges downstream and most of the Mahailas, retaining one steamer only, the Sumana, for use as a ferry.

On the 6th he sent off a cavalry brigade to Ali Gharbi, keeping one squadron. They fought a rearguard action all the way, but got through with trifling casualties.

On the 7th December one of the Turkish divisions had moved round his flank four miles to the south on the opposite bank of the river, and two other divisions had taken up a position on the left bank west of Kut.

On December 9 Mur-ed-din sent a letter demanding his surrender. The refusal was followed by a heavy bombardment from the north and west and the south-east. The camp was attacked from all points of the compass, shelled all day and a bridge-head detachment driven in. At night the bridge was demolished by Matthews, a Sapper Lieut.

ENEMY'S PERSISTENT ATTACKS.

On December 10th and 11th attacks were pressed severely all day. The casualties on the 10th were 120 and on the 11th 202. The enemy had dug up to within 600 yards and was strengthening his works with sandbags and timber.

On the 14th the casualties dropped to 87, on the 15th, 262. The Turks were becoming tired of these ineffectual attacks. On the 16th the general apathy of the enemy was apparent. They had lost at least a thousand men killed and wounded in their attacks on the 11th and 12th.

During all this time the garrison made repeated sorties. On the 14th a small force in the liquorice factory drove the enemy out of their trenches 250 yards away.

On the 17th in two small sorties, 30 Turks were bayonetted. Our casualties were one man slightly wounded. On the 24th increased boldness in attack indicated that the enemy had received reinforcements. The famous fifty-second division had arrived from the Caucasus front.

The fort being heavily shelled, large breaches were made in the wall. The fort garrison was driven out of the first line of defence and the fort, but the enemy was repulsed in a counter-attack.

FIERCE MIDNIGHT ATTACK.

Another fierce attack at midnight, the enemy again effected a lodgment in the northern bastion, but were again driven out and though ejected came on at the breaches in the walls, bombing at closee quarters. At daylight they had retired from the bastion to the trenches, 500 yards from the front.

Our casualties on the 24th and 25th were 315. A prisoner said that the enemy believed General Townshend's ammunition was giving out and that the garrison must fall if the attack was pressed hotly, hence the fury of the assault. He described the fort as a cemetery of Turkish dead and said the fifty-second division had been annihilated.

On the 29th the enemy asked for an armistice to bury his dead and removed the wounded who lay in numbers in front of our fort.

Our casualties during the first month of siege were 1,840 killed and wounded. The enemy must have lost 4,000.

FAILURE OF CHRISTMAS DAY ATTACK

The following telegram dated the 9th May has been received from "Eyewitness" in Mesopotamia:—

The failure of the attack on December 24th and Christmas day and the approach of the relieving force introduced a new phase. The enemy now turned his siege into a blockade investment, confining his chief activity to shelling the garrison at night with big guns.

The diary of the siege is now concerned with fighting, hunger and cold and the postponement of date given from time to time as the last day the garrison could hold out, indicated in each case by a reduction in the scale of rations.

Horse meat at first was plentiful. The store of grain discovered could not be utilised at once, owing to the difficulty of grinding for so large a garrison, but mill stones were dropped in the camp by aeroplanes and an engine was fed with oil stored in the naval barges. Before February 5th scurvy had set in.

General Townshend planted vegetable seeds on January 26th and these bore welcome fruit before the garrison capitulated. On February 5th the British soldiers were receiving twelve ounces of loaf (mixed barley, atta and wheat flour) and one pound of meat, a few groceries and a small supply of dates.

RATIONS REDUCED.

The Indian rations were one pound flour

(Continued on page 10.)

KUT GARRISON.

(Continued from page 9.)

(half barley and half atta) and half rations of tea, turmeric, chillies, ginger and a small supply of dates. Groceries, British and Indian, lasted on this small scale till March 5th.

By the first week of February the garrison had run out of rice, sugar, dhall, ghur (i.e., Indian sugar) and vegetables and there was milk in the hospital for only ten days.

For animals there was three-quarters barley rations with no fodder to last, these it was necessary to keep for forty days. On 3rd March, owing to shortage of fuel for the mill, barley meal ration was reduced from one pound to three-quarters for Indian troops, but six ounces were issued for parching.

On March 9th, after our unsuccessful attack on Dujailah, the British ration of loaf was reduced from twelve to ten ounces, and flour for parching from six to four ounces. On 31st March the rations were again reduced.

On April 8th the mill stopped working for want of fuel. Flour had been ground to last till April 15. On April 16th rations were reduced to four ounces of flour to the British and Indian.

SMALL AEROPLANE SUPPLIES.

During the last days,, while the relieving forces were being held up on a narrow flooded front at Saunaiyat, stores were dropped into Kut by aeroplanes chiefly salt, atta, flour, ghee and tea. Previously aeroplanes had been employed for dropping light articles into camp, such as rifle cleaners, spare parts for wireless, nets for fishing, and at one time cigarettes and tobacco, but as it was impossible to supply all, General Townshend ruled out these luxuries as introducing a form of privilege. He himself shared every privation with his troops.

After 20th April many of the Arabs feeling the pinch of hunger made attempts to escape by the river from Kut. These men are splendid swimmers. Two of them got through to our camp with the help of a strong current. One, supported by skin bladders, made the journey by night in eight hours, the other concealed himself by day and arrived on the second night.

A third, the sole survivor of a party of eighteen, came through on a raft with a bullet in his leg. The Turks fired on them from the bank, four had been killed, others, many of them wounded, dived into water and it is doubtful if any escaped.

CHEERFULNESS OF GARRISON.

These Arabs spoke of the cheerfulness of the garrison who, they said, looked thin but well and strong. The inhabitants of Kut were still confident that the place would be relieved. Their respect for General Townshend, based on his personality and the achievements of the troops under command, amounted to something like superstition.

They abandoned the town out of sheer hunger. They spoke of cigarettes being sold at eight pence and loaf sugar two and a half pound at fifty rupees. The townspeople of Kut they said, had made small fortunes out of these sales and there appears to have been certain traffic in the bazar even during the last week of investment.

The first batch of wounded from Kut should be arriving in a few days when I shall be able to give further details of the siege from the point of view of the garrison.

BRINGING THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

SIMLA, May 12.

The following telegram, dated the 9th May has been received from "Eye-witness" in Mesopotamia:—

Over 80 per cent. of the sick at Kut are Indians. The first batch of 177 to be evacuated contains three British officers, and 174 Indians. The Turks had left 12 British medical officers and three chaplains to attend the sick. A doctor described Kut as considerably battered by shell fire; only the mosque was untouched.

Leaving the hospital ship Sikkim behind to evacuate the sick a doctor proceeded up-stream with provisions for the prisoners' camp, Shumram. A tug with two lighters attached carried 500 tons, these included large boxes of mess stores. The British soldiers and Indians were bathing, a luxury not enjoyed for many months as the river bank at Kut was exposed to snipers. Directly the British soldiers realised the tug was conveying provisions they shouted for tobbacco and 100 pounds of plug was thrown them over the heads of sentries.

Lime juice, potatoes, onions, groceries, and medical comforts should help to restore the vitality of the garrison. 25 tons of letters and parcels are waiting to go through, should the Turks consent.

Between our camp and Kut the s.s. Julner was seen. It was the crew of this ship that made a gallant attempt to force the blockade on the night of the 24th and the 25th. Her funnels are perforated with bullets but she is floating on her own keel, her steel plates are intact but her propellers are damaged.

The Sikkim made the return journey ing the armistice. Passing the trenches at Beit Aiessa and Sanniya she was hailed by groups of British, Indians and Turks who had availed themselves this welcome opportunity for a swim.

So far the only members of this garrison that have arrived at Basra are Spot, General Townshend's fox terrier, and Peggy and Diamond, two terriers belonging to General Melliss.

Spot bears an inscription in General Townshend's handwriting giving his record of service from the battle of Qurnah to the defence of Kut.

FOOD AND STORES BY AEROPLANE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 10.

In the Commons, Mr. Tennant announced that between 11th April and 29th April British aeroplanes dropped 18,800 pounds of food, besides medical and other stores at Kut. Throughout the operations only one British aeroplane was lost.

SICK AND WOUNDED FROM KUT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 12.

General Lake reports that the sixth and last party of sick and wounded from Kut reached the Tigris corps' headquarters in the evening of May 8th The party consisted of 63. The total number of sick and wounded from Kut is 1136.

PARIS ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

INDIA NOT TO BE REPRESENTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 11.

In the House of Commons Mr. Chamberlain, replying to Sir John Rees, said India would not be represented at the Paris conference.

NEW EXPORT TAX ON INDIAN TEA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 11.

Mr. Chamberlain stated that the new export tax would apply to the unshipped balance of last season's Indian tea crop. He hardly thought it necessary to make any representation to Mr. McKenna regarding the imposition of a corresponding import tax in the United Kingdom on tea from other countries.

SILVER MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 11.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report says a fall in prices had the effect of shaking out the speculators in the Indian bazaars and making the market much healthier. Purchases for coinage and otherwise and the news that the Mexican Government had prohibited the export of gold and silver, caused a recovery. The prohibition does not include concentrates.

GZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 12.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Captain W. C. R. Savage, 32nd Lancers, reverts to Burma for employment in Military Police.

Mr. J. H. Simpson officiates as Superintendent, Port Blair and Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, vice Lieut.-Colonel Douglas granted six months' leave.

The Arms Act exemptions extended to D. C. Russell and A. Gauge are withdrawn.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. F. B. Ambler and P. M. Methai are appointed temporary Lieutenants in the Indian Medical Service.

The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers:—To be Second-Lieutenants (Infantry Branch): W. E. James, W. A. Rose, H. C. C. Stafford, V. T. B. Collier, J. T. Burge, J. F. Knowles, W. R. Musto, G. H. N. Forbes, G. Hales, N. V. Hart, C. N. Thompson, C. H. Hargreaves, W. C. Snowden, H. F. Cook, C. E. Berey, H. C. A. Gilman, S. Barker, W. H. Long, M. Clerice, P. H. Graham, H. Osborne, E. R. M. Thomas, L. E. Walsh, G. Debourbel, F. L. Gordon, J. H. Hutcheson, R. T. Russell and J. W. Myles.

Lieut.-Colonel A. G. Peacock, Army Remount Department, is promoted to be Colonel.

The Volunteer Officer's Decoration is conferred on Surgeon-Major C. Banks, Quartermaster R. Ratty, 1st C. V. Rifles; Major H. R. Lockie, Malabar Rifles; and Lieutenant H. L. Cross, Poona Rifles.

Commander N. F. J. Milson is appointed Deputy Director, Royal Indian Marine, vice Captain G. S. Hewett.

IN FAMINE LAND.

(Continued from page 8.)

felt the bodies near the children, picked them up, threw them in the cart, and drove on. The children cried bitterly, and followed it. They did not know where else to go. But it was too fast for them. They trudged slowly on; and finally fell exhausted by the road-side.

They had not gone far from the village. They slept that night by the road-side, having finished the bread mother had tied up. Next morning the sun rose over their cold and feeble frames. It was no use wandering further, though little Mohun persisted in wanting to overtake father and mother. The nearest village was far away. There was no food left, and they turned back. Perhaps, Hira thought, there might be somebody in the village who would give them some.. But who could? A day and night passed. Little Mohun could hardly move. At last he fell asleep, and never woke from it. Hira lay by him. No one left in the world. Nothing left in it. Cold, hunger, grief and long sufferings had been enough. By night she too had passed away, still clasping him.

Next morning the cart stopped by the cottage. The frail little bodies were thrown in. and it drove on to, where father and mother had gone, .. a blazing general pyre. Within a few hours it was a heap of ashes.

DEFENCES OF EGYPT.

FORTRESSES IN THE SANDS.

SPADE WORK BY INDIAN TROOPS.

Mr. W. T. Massey, the well-known war correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" sends from Eastern Egypt the following interesting account of the wonderful change that has been wrought in the country along the banks of the Suez Canal through the military activities of Indian and British troops:—

All the German intrigue in Turkey has not succeeded in getting the Ottoman army to attempt to hold up traffic on the Suez Canal this season. Even the misguided Turk must now regard such a scheme as a hopeless adventure. His preparations continue in a half-hearted fashion; perhaps his pride prevents an open acknowledgment of inevitable failure, but whenever he does anything substantial the energy, the resource, and the bombs of our airmen—an invincible combination—scatter the results of his labours to the four winds. The Turk has not the remotest prospect of success. Probably he appreciates the impossibility of damaging the Canal, but to keep some Bedouins with him, and, what is more important for German policy, to endeavour to influence the Arab population of Asia and Africa, he may pursue a campaign of pinpricks in the shape of affairs of patrols. Anything in the nature of a serious attack on Egypt during the summer months is absolutely out of the question, and nobody knows this better than the Germans who advertised to the world a scheme which was to "cut the main artery in the body of the British Empire." That vain hope has been dissipated.

The Turk is sitting still, or, at least, marking time, but the Egyptian Expeditionary Force pushes forward, and has made the Canal so secure that passengers to the East may sleep as soundly in their state-rooms as in the piping times of peace. Early in March I cabled a brief account of how the advanced defences were progressing. Since then the works have been continued at a speed highly creditable to the troops, and while the big defences are being completed positions are being taken up so far out in the desert that there is not much chance of the enemy having the limited satisfaction of casting longing eyes on the waterway. A vast system of road and railway communication, as well as of animal transport, is in being, and deep across the eastern side of the Canal, where voyagers were accustomed to look over miles of sand trembling under the blistering rays of the sun, with scarce a palm tree to relieve a picture of utter desolation, one sees the civilising influence of military hands. A few months have indeed wrought a wondrous change. Late last year a post here and there on the canal banks seemed to indicate that the highway of the world's ships was to be defended on the water. No one has that illusion to-day. Scan the horizon with your glasses and you can pick up evidence that a long way ahead towards the enemy's base an army is making great efforts.

WELLS OF MOSES.

White stone roads are covered with fine sand, and are indistinguishable till motor-lorries raise clouds of powdered limestone, the rail tracks are visible only when an engine scarcely bigger than a toy winds its load of tiny trucks from bank to railhead, and you get another sign of activity when a camel convoy, moving at a slow, untiring pace, shows itself back against the yellow background. But passengers are always seeing these things, and they go to tell the people of distant parts how security is being purchased at the price of much human effort. The Army is making a good bargain for the Empire, but how sound the bargain is only those know who have been out there along the whole line won back for Egypt, the Empire, and civilisation. Having seen what is going forward, I believe if there ever is a battle for the Canal it will not be fought within sight of the banks.

Obviously it is not prudent to give even a general description of the military works which bring safety to Egypt and the link which allows the constant flow of commerce between the seas of East and West. But there are two places which the enemy knows we have occupied, or he must be a very dull fellow. The duties of the Prince of Wales recently took his Royal Highness to these two places in one day—a test of endurance about which the soldiers on duty in the neighbourhood have not ceased to talk. It was a proof of physical fitness, entailing, as it did, journeys in trains where utility is not sacrificed for comfort, and rides over something like twenty miles of hummocky desert in heavy going. The El Shatt train created a record the day the Prince rode in it by travelling at the rate of twenty miles an hour, but if you ask the driver about the possibilities of the line he would probably say the track has still to settle considerably before a higher speed can be attained. He, being a driver of a Midland mail train in civil life, can form a sound opinion. The driver who took me and a load of wood over the line thought his comrade would keep the record, for he could not get much more than ten miles out of his engine.

Oyun Musa, where the Prince spent some time, is interesting, not merely for military reasons, but because of its historic associations. If tradition has not hopelessly misled later generations, here is the Elim of old and the Wells of Moses, where the great Lawgiver and the Children of Israel drank of the sweet waters after crossing the sea. "And they came to Elim, where were twelve wells of water and three score and ten palm trees, and they encamped there by the waters." There are to-day the twelve wells to support the belief that Elim and Musa are one and the same place, and it would be difficult to imagine a strange a phenomenon as two places in this desert with twelve wells. Anxious to obtain further corroboration, an Army chaplain counted the palms, and has declared the three score and ten are "all present." Possibly the padre tallied only the tops of the venerable trees, some of which suffered in last year's locust visitation, and allowed his eye to pass over the younger palms which add to the beauty of this refreshing oasis.

INDIAN SPADE WORK.

To get to Musa a motor-boat flicks a trail across a summer sea in the Gulf of Suez to permit you to reach the new railway at the quarantine station. If you are an officer passenger you are privileged to sit on a garden-seat bolted to a trolley attached by the simplest of couplings to the engine. Behind you are trucks laden with wood, water and rations, on top of which some Indians ride more or less easily. The driver says you will reach the wells in half an hour. He is an optimist. He knows the engine's trick of shedding its load, the incurable habit of the trucks of jumping the points, and the little pleasantries of mules who, in hauling forage trucks in sidings to allow you to pass, show their spirit by overturning the bales. The engine is better ballasted than the track, which is fortunate, for she rolls, bucks, and sags like a tramp steamer in a gale, and every time she jumps you sit hard to avoid being pitched on to the track. You arrive at railhead—revising the time-table on the way—and the amusing trials of the journey are forgotten in your amazement at what thew and muscle have done to save Oyun Musa from the taint of enemy touch.

Of all the trenches in the Canal zone those of Oyun Musa are the most orderly. It is due to the soldier toilers of other parts to say this is because the sand hereabouts is wet, and there is no drift when the khamseen blows. But Nature deals out her trials with an even hand, and here, when relieving the commander of sand difficulty, she gives him what other commanders sigh for and cannot get—water. There is water trouble at Musa. It comes just where it is not expected. Dig a hole at a low level and not a drop percolates into it. That is just where a trench it not wanted; on or about the ridge is where the ground must be opened. There, two spades deep, the water bubbles up with abominable energy. The more drainage is arranged for the more copious is the flow. That necessitates a new device; but war has sharpened man's cunning, and the new scheme has much to recommend it.

A battalion of Indians, wonderful men who, coming from France a remnant of its former self, with a V.C. as proof of high soldierly qualities, have spent three months in making Musa impregnable. They have worked wonders, not merely where there was water trouble, but in other parts, about which I will be silent, and they are so modest they endeavour to hide their handiwork from inquisitive eyes. The Indians have sandbagged and excavated fire trench, communication trench, support trench, dug-out, and gun emplacement with infinite perseverance and skill. They have tunnelled under strata of rock to preserve the strongest of head cover. They hewed long and hard to cut through stone which blunted pick and ruffled the temper, and then they sought the aid of the Territorial engineer, for whose short way with the obstinate crust of Mother Earth they have profound admiration. It is not less gratifying to hear the Territorial bestow warm praise on his Indian comrade. There is between them the bond of hard work equally well done. One will defend the honour of the other against all comers. But they do long for an opportunity to strafe the enemy together. "When will he come?" is a question of second importance to "Will he come?"

WILL THE ENEMY COME?

The Indians do six hours' hard labour a day, and troop off to that remarkable relaxation for tired soldiers—full-time football. Their matches are frequent. Inter-company competitions are interesting, but they lack the full flavour which comes of beating a regimental team. When I was with them the battalion awaited an answer from another Indian regiment to an invitation couched in true sporting language. The match would be arranged; the terms of the invitation admit of no doubt of that. The officers who form part of the team say the men play the game, and just as they imitate the Tommy, who set the fashion of wearing a cigarette behind his ear, so they copy the white soldier's example on the football field.

Gebel Murr stands some ten miles north of Musa, a gaunt, stern sentinel guarding the approaches to the Canal on a far-flung line. It is the Gibraltar of the southern end of the zone, a mass of red stone as hard as granite, and with a surface polished by the sands drifted across it through the ages. With the assistance of fifty blasts a day arranged by skilful English miners and quarrymen, Indian soldiers have prepared that inhospitable top, and their officers are satisfied the fortress will stand the tests of war. An enemy marching westward must come through one of two passes, from which he would debouch in full view of Gebel Murr, who rears a head nearly 400ft. above the sand, yet looks low and unimposing compared with the jagged ridges of Gebel Raha away to the west. Through the slits of Raha the enemy must come forth. Even when the setting sun illumines with a delicate pink glow the rough saw-like fringe of that stony upland, Gebel Raha is forbidding. But the garrison of Gebel Murr wish for nothing better than to show the Turk and his Hun leaders that that desolate crest is as Paradise to the hell that awaits them on the rolling bosom of the desert sand. Gebel Murr will take toll of any column that issues from the passes, and would welcome as soft music the bursting of high explosives against its face as a preparation for infantry attack. "Will he come?" Do not say he will not to anyone on Gebel Murr, or the monotony of months spent in carving rooms and underground passages in the toughest stone will be unrelieved by a hope which has almost become the prayer of the patriot.

Official and Personal.

Lord and Lady Willingdon arrived in Bombay from Mahableshwar yesterday. Lady Willingdon leaves Bombay for England on Tuesday.

H. H. the Raja of Lunawada has arrived in Bombay and is staying in the bungalow of Mr. Jasawala on the Warden Road.

The tenure of Major-General N. C. O. Stuart, Director-General of Ordnance, India, is extended until further orders.

Major-General W. Bunbury becomes a Divisional Commander vice General Watkins.

We are requested to contradict the statement that Mr. and Mrs. Crerar were robbed of all their wedding presents. The actual fact is that a ring and a pair of ear-rings were stolen.

Mr. Drake Brockman, I.C.S., is on return from leave, posted as Collector of Jaunpur, U. P.

Mr. D. Dos Bray is confirmed as Deputy Secretary, Foreign Department.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 9.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieutenant F P Leonard, Inniskilling Fusiliers.

Lieutenant C Wilkinson-Brown, Scots Fusiliers.

Second-Lieutenant R E Gillett, Inniskilling Fusiliers.

Second-Lieutenant N D Trimble, Inniskilling Fusiliers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain G Howells, Welsh Regiment.

Lieutenant J K Wardle, West Yorkshires.

Second-Lieutenant J J Fisher, North Staffords.

Second-Lieutenant F M McIntyre, Engineers.

Second-Lieutenant D Whelton, Inniskilling Fusiliers.

NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

Lieutenant G W Phillimore, Highland Light Infantry.

WOUNDED.

Captain F L Guilbride, Dublin Fusiliers.

Captain R H Hoffman, Northumberland Fusiliers.

Captain J G Jones, Welsh Fusiliers.

Captain J E Knott, Inniskilling Fusiliers.

Captain A S Plant, Medicals.

Lieutenant W A Browne, Inniskilling Fusiliers.

Lieutenant L G Constable, Inniskilling Fusiliers.

Lieutenant H S Edison, Artillery.

Lieutenant F H Ledgerwood, Irish Fusiliers.

Lieutenant E J Mahony, Munster Fusiliers.

Lieutenant J H Nihill, Munster Fusiliers.

Lieutenant J G Wood, Cheshires.

Second-Lieutenant M F Ayme-Aymard, Artillery.

Second-Lieutenant W W Burke, Artillery.

Second-Lieutenant H J Barnard, Irish Fusiliers.

Second-Lieutenant R Chantler, Cheshires.

Second-Lieutenant F Yorke, Cheshires.

Second-Lieutenant G B Foote Munster Fusiliers.

Second-Lieutenant C R Horan, Munster Fusiliers.

Second-Lieutenant E Gilderthrop, East Lancashires.

Second-Lieutenant B R Hillard, Warwicks.

Second-Lieutenant E C Jameson, Liverpools.

Second-Lieutenant G H Mansfield, Inniskilling Fusiliers.

Second-Lieutenant T Maxwell, Dublin Fusiliers.

Second-Lieutenant H S Spurling, East Surreys.

LONDON, May 10.

KILLED.

Captain J. T. Price, Artillery.

Lieut. K. W. Ramsay, King's Royal Rifles.

Second-Lieut. B. R. Baker, Royal Fusiliers.

Second-Lieut. A. Frizelle, Artillery.

Second-Lieut. W. H. Holderness, Sherwdods.

Second-Lieut. R. D. North, Sherwoods.

NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut. C. P. Hazard, Shropshires.

Captain E. F. Briard, Norfolks.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. L. M. Morland, West Kents.

DIED.

Captain B. P. Steinmann, East Kentsment.

Second-Lieut. R. Addison, Sussex Regi-

WOUNDED.

Captain K. Butterfield, Scottish Rifles.

Captain O. L. de Wesselow, Medicals.

Captain G. D. Perrin, South Staffordshires.

Captain H. B. Stokes, Inniskilling Fusiliers.

Lieut. W. J. Ashton, Dublin Fusiliers.

Lieut. H. W. Hardman, Durhams.

Lieut. L. F. Jenkin, North Lancashires.

Lieut. H. E. Meynell, Black Watch.

Lieut. R. M. Ridley, Suffolks.

Second-Lieut. H. M. Barns, Lancashire Fusiliers

Second-Lieut. D. J. Beaton, Seaforths.

Second-Lieut. T. M. Darling, Seaforths.

Second-Lieut. T. Milne, Seaforths.

Second-Lieut. K. S. Broad, Leinsters.

Second-Lieut. R. J. Chomeleo, Cheshires.

Second-Lieut. G. Denison, Manchesters.

Second-Lieut. A. S. Hands, Dorsets.

Second-Lieut. T. W. Irwin, Sherwoods.

Second-Lieut. J. R. Jarvie, Argylls.

Second-Lieut. P. J. O'Connor, Dublins.

Second-Lieut. Pracy, West Kents.

Second-Lieut. J. Robertson, Durhams.

Second-Lieut. N. V. Williams, Durhams.

Second-Lieut. F. Tenney, Yorkshires.

CASUALTIES IN DUBLIN.

WOUNDED.

Captain A. B. Bagley, Dublins.

Captain H. Church, Royal Scots.

Second-Lieut. R. D. Blake, Hussars.

NOW NOT WOUNDED.

Captain R. M. Alcorn, Medicals.

NOW NOT MISSING.

Lieut. E. H. Atkins, Medicals.

INSULT TO A GERMAN.

ACCUSED DECLINES TO APOLOGISE.

COMPLAINT DISMISSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 12.

The "Madras Mail's" Mysore correspondent writes:—The case came before the Deputy Commissioner in which Mr. A. C. Hughes, Superintendent of the Chamra Jendra Zoological Gardens, Mysore, was charged with having offered undue insult to one Gustav Haller, of Coorg.

It was alleged by the complainant that when he visited the Zoo one morning, the Superintendent addressed him in very offensive terms as a German and incidentally a barbarian, a villain, a scoundrel and so forth.

Mr. Hughes was asked by the Court to apologise to the complainant, but he declined to do so on the ground that Haller was a German who was not entitled to any measure of social or personal consideration.

The case was eventually dismissed.

SPAIN AND THE ALLIES.

A BRITISH ADDRESS.

In reply to the recently published manifesto in support of the cause of the Allies, signed by some 700 distinguished Spaniards, an address to the Spanish people has been prepared by the Duke of Wellington, Lord Rayleigh, Sir E. Ray Lankester, Sir J. J. Thomson, Professors Fitzmaurice-Kelly and Oman, Mr. Hardy, Mr. Lavery, and Mr. G. W. Protheroe, and signed by over 270 persons of distinction and authority in Great Britain and Ireland.

Among the signatories are eleven members of the Order of Merit, namely, Viscount Bryce, the Earl of Cromer, Sir William Crookes, Sir Edward Elgar, Sir Archibald Geikie, Viscount Haldane, Mr. Thomas Hardy, Sir William Osler, Lord Rayleigh, Sir J. J. Thomson and Sir George Trevelyn, and the Lord Mayors or Lord Provosts of important cities in the Kingdom, fourteen Chancellors or Vice-Chancellors of universities, twenty-nine heads of colleges, the Poet Laureate, and a large group of poets, novelists, critics, and scholars, the Astronomer-Royal and numerous men of science, the President of the Royal Academy, the leading painters, architects, and composers of the day. In short, the names appended to the address are representative, at every point, of the intellectual and artistic life of the country.

THE ADDRESS

Below is the text of the address:—

The British people, in unison with its Allies, has been profoundly touched by the noble declaration of faith with regard to the issues at stake in the European war, which has been signed by so many hundred men and women in Spain, including names famous throughout Europe and the world for their contributions, by thought or by action, to the common effort in the service of civilisation.

The signatories are in the truest sense representative of their country, and the judgment which that country has delivered through their mouths is a source of infinite encouragement and inspiration to us, who, without regard of cost, are prosecuting a terrible struggle to an assured end, in the conviction that in enduring this ordeal we are vindicating the highest interests of civilisation and humanity.

"THE VOICE OF EUROPE."

There is no greater European Power than Spain that is not involved in the war. She is great not only in territory, population, and military strength, but in the glorious traditions inherited from her past. Part of this heritage is peculiarly her own, except in so far as the creations of Spanish genius have become the heirloom of all humanity—we need only mention the names of Cervantes, Lope de Vega and Calderon, Velasquez, Murillo and Goya. In other aspects of her many-sided national life she has shared her achievements with the other peoples of the West. In the Middle Ages she was the bulwark of Christendom against the Moorish tide, and, almost unaided, pressed back the invader to his natural bounds; while, hardly more than a century ago, she rose once more spontaneously in arms to defend the same cause of national liberty and public right for which the Allies are battling now against Germany's reckless ambitions of world-dominion.

In the struggle a hundred years past, the Spanish and British peoples fought heroically shoulder to shoulder. In the present battle for the liberties of the twentieth century, Spain has not been called upon to take an active part. Her individual fortunes, do not depend directly upon the issue of the struggle; and when she speaks, as she speaks in this declaration of her leading citizens, we hear the voice of Europe—the disinterested, unprejudiced voice of humanity and civilisation.

These leading Spaniards, in Europe's name, have declared that our cause is just and uttered their firm hope and belief that this cause will issue victoriously. We, the undersigned, as subjects of King George and members of the Quadruple Entente, desire to place on record our lasting sense of admiration and gratitude for the stand-point that Spain has adopted in face of this unprecedented international crisis, and in particular for the clear expression of view that has been given to the world by the Spanish people in the declaration of more than 700 Spaniards of eminence and distinction.

LOOKING AHEAD.

THE UNITED STATES, FRANCE, BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

In this paper I propose to specialise a little about the future development of these four great States whose destinies are likely to be much more closely interwoven than their past histories have been, writes Mr. H. G. Wells in the "Daily Chronicle." I believe that the stars in their courses tend to draw these States together into a dominant peace alliance, maintaining the peace of the world. There may be other stars in that constellation—Italy, Japan, a confederated Latin America, for example; I do not propose to deal with that possibility now, but only to dwell upon the development of understandings and common aims between France, Russia, and the English-speaking States.

They have all shared one common experience during the last two years; they have had an enormous loss of self-sufficiency. This has been particularly the case with the United States of America. At the beginning of this war, the United States were still possessed by the glorious illusion that they were aloof from general international politics, that they needed no allies, and need fear no enemies, that they constituted a sort of asylum from war and all the bitter stresses and hostilities of the old world. Themselves secure, they could intervene with grim resolution to protect their citizens all over the world. Had they not bombarded Algiers? . . .

I remember that soon after the outbreak of the war I lunched at the Savoy Hotel in London when it was crammed with Americans suddenly swept out of Europe by the storm. My host happened to be a man of some diplomatic standing, and several of them came and talked to him. They were full of these old-world ideas of American immunity. Their indignation was comical even at the time. Some of them had been hustled; some had lost their luggage in Germany. When they asked, was it to be returned to them? Some seemed to be under the impression that, war or no war, an American tourist had a perfect right to travel about in the Vosges or up and down the Rhine, just as he thought fit. They thought he had just to wave a little American flag and the referee would blow a whistle and hold up the battle until he had got by safely. One family had actually been careering about in a cart—their automobile seized—between the closing lines of French and Germans, brightly unaware of the disrespect of bursting shells for American nationality. . . . Since those days the American nation has lived politically a hundred years.

SHEDDING A DELUSION.

The people of the United States have shed their delusion that there is an eastern and a western hemisphere, and that nothing can ever pass between them but immigrants and tourists and trade, and realised that this world is one round globe that gets smaller and smaller every decade if you measure it by days' journeys. They are only going over the lesson the British have learnt in the last score or so of years. This is one world, and bayonets are a crop that spreads. Let them gather and seed, it matters not how far from you, and a time will come when they will be sticking up under your nose. There is no real peace but the peace of the whole world, and that is only to be kept by the whole world resisting and suppressing aggression wherever it arises. To anyone who watches the American Press this realisation has been more and more manifest. From dreams of aloofness and ineffable superiority, America comes round very rapidly to a conception of an active participation in the difficult business of statescraft. She is thinking of alliances, of throwing her weight and influence upon the side of law and security.

So far as I can judge, the American mind is eminently free from any sentimental leaning towards the British. Americans have a traditional hatred of the Hanoverian Monarchy and a democratic disbelief in autocracy. They are far more acutely aware of differences than resemblances. They suspect every Englishman of being a bit of a gentleman and a bit of a funkey. I have never found in America anything like that feeling common in the mass of English people that prevents the use of the word "foreigner" for an American; there is nothing to reciprocate the sympathy and pride that English and Irish Republicans and Radicals feel for the States. Few Americans realise that there are such beings as English Republicans. What has linked them with the British hitherto has been very largely the common language and literature; it is only since the war began that there seems to have been any appreciable development of fraternal feeling. And that has been not so much discovery of a mutual affection as the realisation of a far closer community of essential thought and purpose than has hitherto been suspected. The Americans, after thinking the matter out with great frankness and vigour, do believe that Britain is, on the whole, fighting against aggression and not for profit, that she is honestly backing France and Belgium against an intolerable attack, and that the Hohenzollern empire is a thing that needs discrediting and, if possible, destroying in the interests of all humanity, Germany included. And they find that, allowing for their greater nearness, the British are thinking about these things almost exactly as they think about them.

A REAL SEARCH FOR AFFINITIES.

There is evidence of a real search for American affinities among the other peoples of the world; it is a new war-made feature of the thoughtful literature and journalism of America. And it is interesting to note how partial and divided these affinities must necessarily be. Historically and politically the citizen of the United States must be drawn most closely to France France is the one other successful modern Republic; she was the instigator and friend of American liberation. With Great Britain the tie of language, the tradition of personal freedom, and the strain in the blood, are powerful links. But both France and Britain are old countries, thickly populated, with a great and ancient finish and completeness, full of implicit relationships; America is, by comparison, crude, uninformed, explicit, a new country, still turning fresh soil, still turning over but half-explored natural resources. The United States constitute a modern country, a country on an unprecedented scale, being organised from the very beginning on modern lines. There is only one other such country upon the planet, and that, curiously enough, is parallel in climate, size, and position—Russia in Asia. Even Russia in Europe belongs rather to the newness that is American than to the tradition that is European; Harvard was founded more than half a century before Petrograd. And when I looked out of the train window on my way to Petrograd from Germany, the little towns I saw were like no European towns I had ever seen. The wooden houses, the broad, unmade roads, the traffic, the winter-bitten scenery, a sort of untidy spaciousness, took my mind instantly to the country one sees in the back part of New York State as one goes from Boston to Niagara. And the reality follows the appearance. The United States and Russia are the west and the east of the same thing; they are great modern States, developing from the beginning upon a scale that only railways make possible. France and Britain may perish in the next two centuries, or they may persist, but there can be no doubt that two centuries ahead Russia and the United States will be two of the greatest masses of fairly homogeneous population on the globe.

There are no countries with whom the people of the United States are so likely to develop sympathy and a sense of common values and common interests as with these three, unless it be with the Scandinavian peoples. The Scandinavian peoples have developed a tendency to an extra-European outlook, to look west and east, rather than southwardly, to be pacifist and progressive in a manner essentially American. From any close sympathy with Germany the Americans are cut off at present by the Hohenzollerns and the system of ideas that the Hohenzollerns have imposed upon German thought. So long as the Germans cling to the tradition of the Empire, so long as they profess militarism, so long as they keep up their ridiculous belief in some strange racial superiority to the rest of mankind, it is absurd to expect any co-operative feeling between them and any other great people. The American tradition is based upon the casting off of a Germanic monarchy, it is its cardinal idea. These sturdy Republicans did not fling out the Hanoverians and their Hessian troops to prepare the path of glory for Potsdam.

A BAND OF COMMON INTERESTS.

Except for the gash caused by the Teutonic monarchy, there runs round the whole world a north temperate and sub-Arctic zone of people, generally similar in complexion, physical circumstances, and intellectual and moral quality, having enormous undeveloped natural resources, and a common interest in keeping the peace while these natural resources are developed, having also a common interest in maintaining the integrity of China and preventing her development into a military power; it is a zone with the clearest prospect of a vast increase in its already enormous population, and it speaks in the main one or other of three languages, either French, Russian, or English. I believe that natural sympathy will march with the obvious possiblities of the situation in bringing the American mind to the realisation of this band of common interests and of its compatibility with the older idea of an American continent protected by a Monroe Doctrine from any possibility of aggression from the monarchies of the Old World. As the old conception of isolation fades and the American mind accustoms itself to the new conception of a need of alliances and understandings to save mankind from the megalomania of races and dynasties, I believe it will turn first to the idea of keeping the seas with Britain and France, then to this still wider idea of an understanding with the Pledged Allies that will keep the peace of the world.

Now Germany has taught the world several things, and one of the most important of these lessons is the fact that the destinies of States and peoples are no longer to be determined by the secret arrangements of diplomatists and the agreements or jealousies of kings. For 50 years Germany has been unifying the mind of her people against the world. She has obsessed them with an evil ideal, but the point we have to note is that she has succeeded in obsessing them with that ideal. And good ideals need, just as much as bad ones, systematic inculcation, continual open expression and restatement. Mute, mindless, or demented nations are dangerous and doomed nations. The great political conceptions that are needed to establish the peace of the world, must become the common property of the mass of intelligent adults if they are to hold against the political scoundrel, the royal adventurer, the forensic exploiter, the enemies and scatterers of mankind. The French, Americans and English have to realise this necessity; they have to state a common will, and they have to make their possession of that will understood by the Russian people, and they have to share that will with the Russian people. Beyond that there lies the still greater task of making some common system of understandings with the intellectual masses of China and India. At present, with three of these four Great Powers enormously preoccupied with actual warfare, there is an opportunity for guiding expression on the part of America such as may never occur again. . . .

AMERICA'S OPPORTUNITY.

So far I have been stating a situation and reviewing certain possibilities. In the past half century the United States has been developing a great system of universities, and a continental production of literature and discussion to supplement the limited Press and the New England literature of the earlier phase of the American process. It is one of the most interesting speculations in the world to every one how far this new organisation of the American mind is capable of grasping the stupendous opportunities and appeals of the present time. The war and the great occasions that must follow the war will tax the mind and the intellectual and moral forces of the pledged Allies enormously. How far is this new but very great and growing system of thought and learning in the United States capable of that propaganda of ideas and language that progressive expression of a developing ideal of community, that in countries so spontaneous, so chaotic or democratic as the United States and the Pledged Allies must necessarily take the place of the organised authoritative Kultur of the Teutonic type of State. As an undisguisedly patriotic English man I would like to see the lead in this intellectual synthesis of the nations, that must be achieved if wars are to cease, undertaken by Great Britain But I am bound to confess that in Great Britain I see neither the imaginative courage of France nor the brisk enterprise of the Americans. I see this matter as a question of peace and civilisation; but there are other baser, but quite as effective, reasons why, America, France, and Great Britain should exert themselves to create confidence and understandings between their populations and the Russian population. There is the immediate business opportunity in Russia. There is the secondary business opportunity in China that can best be developed as the partners rather than as the rivals of the Russians. Since the Americans are nearest, by way of the Pacific, since they are likely to have more capital and more free energy to play with than the Pledged Allies, I do, on the whole, incline to the belief that it is they who will yet do the pioneer work and the leading work that this opportunity demands.

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Michelin Bolt Valve

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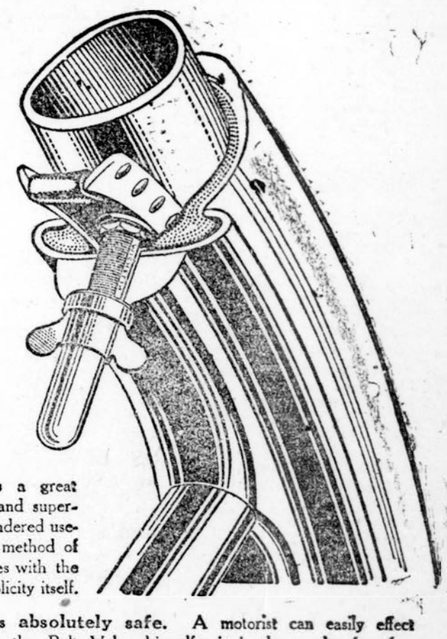

The Michelin Bolt Valve is a great improvement over the cumbersome and superfluous security bolts which it has rendered useless. It also makes possible a new method of fitting and detaching Michelin Tyres with the New Michelin Levers which is simplicity itself.

The Michelin Bolt Valve is **absolutely safe.** A motorist can easily effect the change from security bolts to the Bolt Valve himself: it is the work of a few moments. Ask your stockist for particulars.

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And can be obtained from all leading garages throughout India.

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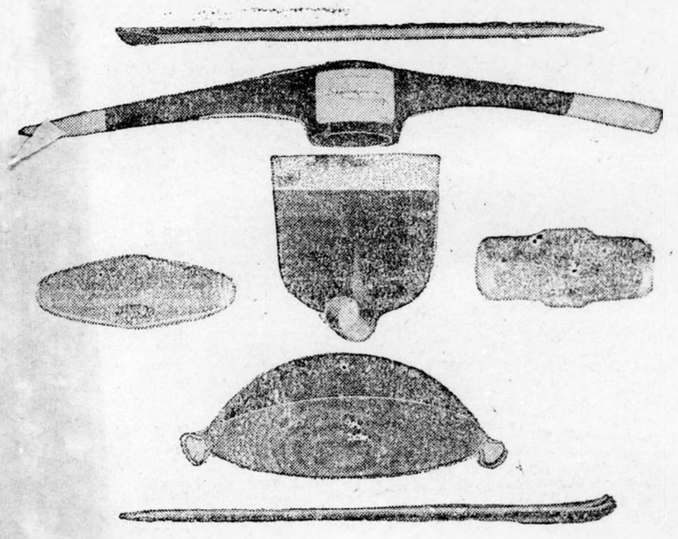

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PRICE, WILLS AND REEVES,
Bombay Port Trust,
Contractors' Office.
Bombay, 28th Septr. 1908

Mr. Heptoola Salebhoy has supplied us with several consignments of Country made Blasting Powder, all of which was satisfactory. When we are again wanting this material, we shall apply to him for it.

Per Pro. PRICE, WILLS & REEVES,
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THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALVAS of different description such as:
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LORD GRANVILLE'S LETTERS.

STORIES OF NAPOLEON AND NELSON.

What is the gossip, perhaps the scandal, of one generation becomes hisory to another generation. The cheval-glass of a hundred years ago is a mirror to human nature and the events of our day, even Armageddon itself, writes Mr. James Milne in the "Daily Chronicle."

One has those two thoughts—and others besides—as one reads a book which Mr. John Murray publishes. It is the private correspondence, covering the period 1781 to 1821—roughly the dramatic Napoleonic period—of the first Earl Granville. He was the father of Gladstone's friend and Foreign Secretary, and, like him, a man of accomplishments and qualities, who cut a considerable figure in public affairs.

His correspondence has been edited by his daughter-in-law Castalia, Countess Granville, and she has done a not easy task very well. She has had a natural assistance in the fact that the great majority of the letters were written by one correspondent, Granville's good, "guide, philosopher and friend" of a a lifetime, Henrietta, Countess of Bessborough, the mother of Lady Caroline Lamb, whose romance Mrs. Humphry Ward has used for one of her novels. Somewhere in these volumes there is this startled note from the mother about her daughter:

"Oh, G., Caroline is gone. It is too horrible. She is not with Lord Byron, but where she is God knows!"

SWEETNESS AND LIGHT.

There are many dramatic touches in the letters, the motherly, wise and often witty letters, which the Countess wrote to her young earl. He was fortunate to have such a friend, high-souled, intelligent, and a depository of all the inner news of the time. He knew this, but he wrote her nothing like the rich sheaf of epistles which she sent to him, alike when he was at home or on the Continent, taking part in some diplomatic mission. And yet he wrote well, as he lived well, missing few of the things that a comely young English nobleman might expect to possess. But it is really the letters of the Countess that make the book the revealing and engaging document it is.

It has not the scandal of a Creevy, nor the man's gossip of a Coke of Norfolk. It has, however, a charm, a sweetness, which belonged to neither of those characters, and it brings you into such touch with those who piloted England a full century ago—Pitt and Fox, Nelson, Wellington and the rest—that you feel as if you were listening to one of them.

You would have had a whole evening's talk, question and answer in four items which may be picked casually from the Countess of Bessborough's letters:

"The Prince of Wales gave a great supper last night after the House, and kept them up till seven drinking: this is very bad for Mr. Fox, who is to speak to-night on the adjourned question.

There is a strong report of Jerome Bounaparte's being taken, and now in the downs, and also a report of 5,000 men being landed in Ireland this last week: I think they would have made more noise were it true."

Hetty (Lady Hester Stanhopé) talks as if she had been ill treated: says Mr. A.'s notes, language and manner were such as to induce her to suppose he meant very differently by her, and that she can only attribute the failure to the treachery of Mrs. Newton.

"Sir Arthur Paget has carried off—no Lady, but what makes as great a sensation, and perhaps you would value as much—the D. of Bedford's cook! It is an absolute Elopement."

"This man moves like a torrent," the Countess says of Napoleon driving across Europe at the head of his armies. It is the just word that "torrent," and she employs it again about Burke as an orator:

"Burke's eloquence always appears to me like a torrent pouring down and carrying all before it, overwhelming friend and foe, without any one, being able to guess which way it tends, or where the ravage will stop."

PITT THE ELOQUENT.

Pitt was her ladyship's hero, although she knew that, like Cromwell, he had his warts, and she tells Earl Granville, then no farther away from London than Staffordshire—

"I wish you could have heard the D. of Bedford talk of Mr. Pitt to-night. I assure you your praises of his Eloquence are cold in comparison. He told me if I could imagine the purest, most correct, forcible and eloquent language, spoke in the most harmonious voice and animated manner, seizing with inoredible quickness and ingenuity all the weak points of the opposing arguments and putting the strongest one's of his own in the most favourable point of view, that I should then have some faint Idea of what Mr. P.'s speaking was."

Our Countess travels to Paris at some peaceful interval in the long epic of Napoleon and there she sees everybody and—dear lady!—was rather shocked and "distress'd" —her own word and spelling—at Madame Recamier's:

"We went there and found her in bed—that beautiful bed you saw prints of—muslin and gold curtains, great looking-glasses at the side, incense pots, etc., and muslin sheets trimm'd with lace and beautiful white Shoulders expos'd perfectly uncovr'd to view—in short, completely undress'd and in bed."

At Paris the Countess got a near view of Napoleon, at the time only First Consul and with Moreau as a rival. It was at a military parade, and—

"B. came out and mounted a fine old white Horse of poor Louis 16. Berthier, Genls. Marmont, Macdonald Massena, Augereau, Duroc and Junot, all dress'd extremely fine accompanied him. His distinction, like what Moreau affected, is extreme simplicity—a hat without any lace, and plain blue uniform, and on the whole the look of a Sea Captain in Undress. He pass'd slowly along the line, stopping and talking to many of the Soldiers. I do not know whether it was to save time, or from any apprehension of danger, but I observed that as he came to the end of the line near where the people stood, he set his horse at speed until he came within the 2d. line, and so on the whole way."

It sounds odd, a full hundred years after, to have Napoleon Bonaparte alluded to as "B," but this is one of the charms of gossip become history. The Countess uses the same form of mention again in an anecdote of Napoleon as the diplomatic statesman:

"When Chauvelin was sent into Italy, B. told him: "Surtout decriez les Anglois." Ch. excus'd himself by saying he lik'd England and had received great civilities. B. frown'd at him and said: Donc vous n'etes bon a rien; ne voyez vous qu'il me faut une raison pour cette levee de 60 mille hommes?"

The Countess heard in detail from Marshal Junot himself the story of how he first came under the notice of the great little Corsican and so got his chance of fame:

"His nom de guerre was La Tempete and as B.'s hand always shakes too much to allow him to write legibly, he call'd La Tempete, the sergeant on duty, to write for him. While he was doing so a cannon ball covr'd them with gunpowder and knock'd Junot down, who said as he rose, "C'est a propos, je cherchois du sable pour secher ma lettre."

When she was in Paris Lady Bessborough had kept both her ears and her eyes open and come to her own conclusions about the human leaders there. Anyhow, we find her later, when the struggle with Napoleon had been renewed and was not going well for us, writing thus:

"Another great fault I find with all the great heads at home and abroad is reckoning upon B.'s being a bad General: it is not above a week ago I heard Gen. Manners explaining how ill Buonaparte had manag'd; that he ought to be in Line of the Black Forest instead of attacking Ulm and ridiculing his want of Generalship, to the greatest degree. The fact is that, whether good or bad as to general rules, his wonderful activity, combination, and power over his Soldiers, with the advantage of one single head convincing and acting almost at the moment, must be irresistible, as long as we resolve to repel all this only by adhering to old rules of tacticks and always to provide against a less danger than really exists."

NAPOLEON THE MASTER.

When the Emperor of Russia made peace with his conqueror at Tilsit the Countess declared, more in sorrow than in anger:

"What a falling off in the Emperor! I hear he wears the new Order and allows his Master to walk before him. There are bets made that B. will end by being in love with your Queen (Louise of Prussia). Sheridan says she will be in love with B., because all women are dazzled by glory and sure to be in love with a Man whom they begin by hating and who has treated them ill; that situation, beauty, talents, perseverance, ardent love, flattery are all good things in their way and may succeed now and then, but that a moderate share of hatred in the woman and a considerable one of disregard and brutal tyranny in the man, never fail'd, from an Empress to a Housemaid."

We have some pleasant glimpses of our own national hero Nelson, during the brief moments he got ashore from fighting the French on the sea. He was at a dinner and "so far from appearing vain and full of himself, as one had always heard he was perfectly unassuming and natural".

"Talking of Popular Applause and his having been mobb'd and huzza'd in the city, Lady Hamilton wanted him to give an account of it, but he stopp'd her. "Why," said she, "You like to be applauded—you cannot deny it." "I own it," he answer'd; "popular applause is very acceptable and grateful to me, but no Man ought to be too much elated by it; it is too precarious to be depended upon, and it may be my turn to feel the tide set as strong against me as ever it did for me." Everybody join'd in saying they did not believe that could happen to him, but he seem'd persuaded it might, and added: Whilst I live I shall do what I think right and best, the Country has a right to that from me, but every Man is liable to err in judgment."

On that occasion Nelson said that nothing short of the annihilation of the enemy's fleet would do any good. "When we meet, God be with us, for we must not part again till one fleet or the other is totally destroy'd." That was before Trafalgar, and a last extract from Lady Bessborough's letters comes after it:

"Did I tell you of seeing Lady Hamilton and the account Cap. Blackwood gave of Ld. N. before the battle? He took him to the Cabin and showing him Ly. H.'s picture said: This is what inspires me; she loves glory and will either triumph in my fame or weep over my Grave."

We have, altogether, in the Granville Correspondence a book of rich human anecdotage and of high lights, drawn from the Napoleonic. Armageddon, for our Armageddon.

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try Mellin's — because Mellin's Food, whether prepared in the usual way or used as the basis for other light dishes, is so easy of assimilation that full nourishment is afforded without any tax upon the digestion.

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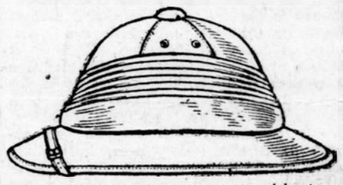

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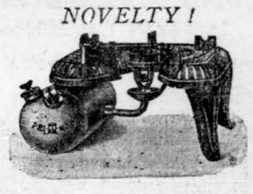

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Next to Messrs. Singer Sewing Machine Co.

HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

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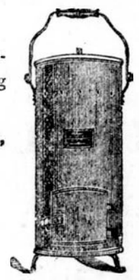

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SYMBOL AND SENTIMENT.

This is an age of flags. They wave alike from house-tops and button-holes; not only our own Union Jack but also the flags of our Allies, and the blood must flow sluggishly indeed that they do not stir, writes a correspondent to "The Times."

It is pleasant to notice at the changing of the Guard at Buckingham Palace that the civilian has acquired the habit, so full of grace and dignity, of saluting the colours as they pass with uncovered head. A flag is the symbol of so many things that we feel but cannot very well express. It appeals to many and varied emotions; not only to a common pride and patriotism, but also very often, to a more individual and tenderer sentiment. Who is there that has not in youth been moved by the resplendent page of "the flags "of all nations" that blooms at the beginning of every well-conducted atlas? To many the sight of an atlas summons up a whole scene the cupboard in which the flags lived, where they were so inaccessibly tucked away as to lend a spice of romantic difficulty to the fetching of them. It brings back the feeling of the drawing-room with the rain beating relentlessly on the windows and the very scent of the paint-box, by which it was hoped to induce a measure of restfulness. To those at least who do not love geography that page seems ever afterwards an archway of bright colours, lighting in some degree the road to the smaless caves of learning beyond.

Apart from such memories, a flag produces an emotion which is all its own, and entirely different from that produced by its distant kinsman, a coat of arms. A coat of arms suggests some stately and solemn gateway. There are some who will always think of the "Backs" at Cambridge—the Royal arms encircled in its border of blue and white over the gate of John's or the red and gold of Clare. Their feeling is a wholly distinct one; they should not be thus described in terms of common colours but in the beautiful and consciously archaic language of heraldry. They are, like flags full of ancient pride, but they are utterly tranquil and remote. A flag is a live thing, of moods, and takes on something of the varied and dramatic character of the wind. It droops almost sulkily around its pole; it floats with a dreamy majesty; it flutters out briskly and sharply. The noise that it makes as it tugs and tears at the rope is full of excitement. Moreover we can, if we will, put something of our own feelings into it. A flag can be waved, though in this repect we scarcely avail ourselves to the full of its possibilities. We have even in the past raised our eyebrows at our American friends when they brandished thousands of little star-spangled banners and shouted their war cries. Not long ago, however, the entry of the King and Queen at a concert in the Albert Hall was greeted by every member of the audience simultaneously waving a flag, and the effect was strangely moving.

As the flag is in its essence a live thing, so it is also a primitive one. The best flags are the simplest. In this respect we are fortunate in the flags of our Allies. France, Italy, and Belgium with their three bold stripes of colour, and Russia with its plain blue cross upon a white ground, make an admirably simple and direct appeal. Of the flags in the Atlas those which most profoundly stir our childish memories are probably the gorgeous and complex—Royal Standards full of the "pomp of heraldry." But while we love them still we can see with grown-up eyes that vivid splashes of colour, few, bold, and big, and devoid of superfluous devices are the most inspiring. The others have something the look of coats of arms that have been converted. They are magnificent, but they are not quite flags. It is a good thing that flags should be unelaborate in order that they may be easily recognized, and that no one may have an excuse for ignorance. Perhaps, also, it may not be to fanciful to suggest that the plainer the flag the better does it typify the fact that it belongs to be alike, gentle and simple.

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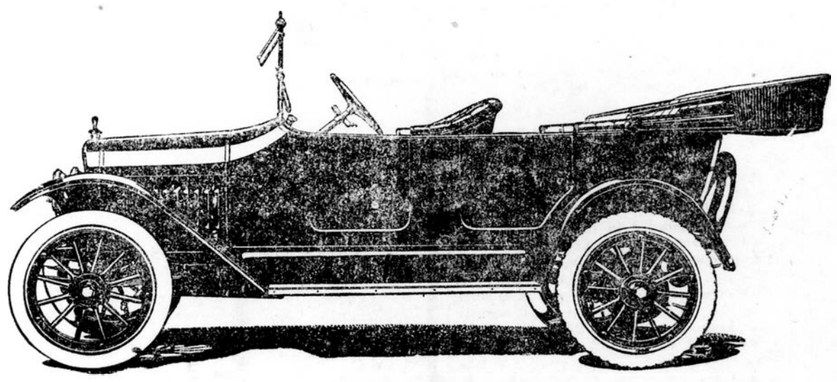

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